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President Sidi Barre and Crown Prince Fahd

Fahd receives heads of Kenya, Somalia

By a Staff Writer

TAIF, Sept. 9 — Crown Prince Fahd separately met Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and Somali President Siad Barre as the two arrived here Sunday on a visit which may help end the long-simmering conflict between the two states.

Somalia and Kenya have been involved in an off-again on-again guerrilla war since the two became independent in 1960 over a large area of Kenyan-controlled territory claimed by Somalia.

There was no hint that the visits by the two men would lead to a resolution of the conflict, an official communiqué about their arrival here.

But sources in Nairobi told Reuters that it was likely that the two would meet during their stays here, and the Kingdom is known to have offered to mediate the dispute between the two East African states.

Moi was met on his arrival here by the Crown Prince and by Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal. He will be in the Kingdom for three days. Moi is accompanied by Attorney General Charles Njoo and Foreign Minister Muriyua Waiyaki.

His visit marks the first trip to Saudi Arabia by a Kenyan head of state and Moi's first visit to an Arab country since he took office following the death of President Jomo Kenyatta last year.

Moi told a crowd before leaving Nairobi's Jomo Kenyatta airport that he would try to strengthen ties between Kenya and Saudi Arabia during his visit.

He also said part of his mission would be to

explore new fields for Saudi-Kenyan cooperation.

Kenyan sources said the question of further investments in the Kenya economy were certain to be discussed during the visit.

Kenya imports all its oil from Arab states and oil, too, is expected to figure in the discussions. Kenya in turn exports dairy products, meat and other produce to the Middle East.

There was no timetable set for the reported meeting between Moi and Barre, who arrived here earlier in the day.

It marks the second time Barre has visited the Kingdom in three months. He was last here in July.

Barre was met at the airport here by the Crown Prince, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and Deputy Governor of Mecca Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen.

If he and Moi are able to make any progress toward resolving the long-standing dispute between their two states, it would go a long way toward easing tensions in East Africa, already beset by warfare in Eritrea and the Ogaden desert.

Somali guerrillas fought a two year war against the Kenyan government in the 1960s over the territorial claim to what had been the Northern Frontier District under the British.

The dispute has its origins in the colonial period, when the areas inhabited by ethnic Somalis was divided by the colonial powers, with Italy and Britain taking Somalia proper, the French claiming Djibouti, the British annexing the Northern Frontier District to their Kenya colony and the Ethiopians taking over control of the Ogaden desert.

Strauss faces 'fuzzy areas'

CAIRO, Sept. 9 (AP) — U.S. presidential envoy Robert Strauss began a four-day fideast swing Sunday, seeking to clarify "fuzzy areas" in the wake of last week's summit between Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Strauss told reporters enroute from London to Cairo that he also wanted to map out what he realistically hopes to accomplish by the end of the year in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Strauss also revealed he was beefing up his staff to include Richard Scammon, a Washington political pollster, and unnamed advisers for economic and military affairs. Strauss said that the two-day summit, in which he appeared to have produced "consider-

able progress" and that Sadat and Begin had developed a "good chemistry."

"To a fellow like me, a good personal relationship is the most important thing," said Strauss, a 60-year-old Texas politician who formerly headed the national Democratic Party. "It creates the kind of climate I think is best for a settlement."

Despite the good relationship that came out of the Haifa summit, Strauss said that he wanted to find out "extremely precisely" how both Begin and Sadat viewed the outcome.

Both Israel and Egypt have outlined what they think was accomplished, he said but "each one may have some fuzzy areas...and we need more information to have a clear picture of where we are."

U.S. officials traveling with Strauss cited as an example the agreement in principle on Israel and Egypt jointly supervising the hand-over of Sinai, which leaves in doubt the status of U.N. observers now in the desert separating the former adversaries.

Schecker clinches Grand Prix

MONZA, Italy, Sept. 9 (AP) — South African Jody Scheckter clinched the world championship Sunday by winning the Italian Grand Prix as his only possible challenger, Jacques Laffite of France, was forced to withdraw in the 42nd lap because of engine failure.

Gilles Villeneuve of Canada placed second after closely following teammate Scheckter throughout the race. Thousands of Italian fans cheered as the Ferrari team enjoyed a one-two sweep and batted a strong of four straight wins by Scheckter.

Nonaligned condemn treaty

HAVANA, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — Cuban President Fidel Castro Sunday closed the Havana summit of nonaligned nations after a hectic all-night session which produced one of the stormiest debates in the movement's 18 year history.

The debate ended in a resolution condemning Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. Egypt's membership of the movement remained intact for the time being, although a committee was set up to examine the country's future status.

In a closing address to the conference Castro said that after 27 hours of constant activity he was not certain he was capable of making a responsible speech.

But he spoke for half an hour and left the rostrum to a standing ovation which lasted several minutes.

Castro was surrounded by admiring delegates as he walked across the floor to talk smilingly with Yugoslav President Tito and kiss Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on both cheeks.

In his address the Cuban leader praised the qualities, enthusiasm and dedication of the leaders present.

He said decisions had been reached with almost total unanimity and the movement was more united and more totally independent than ever before.

"I can't find the words to tell you how grateful to all of you, how grateful we feel for the support you gave the conference," said Fidel Castro.

"It motivates us greatly to continue our struggle, to continue fighting, to continue practicing solidarity, to continue practicing internationalism."

Speaking before Castro, Marshal Tho, to whom the conference gave a standing ovation in a special tribute to the movement's sole surviving founder, called on the conference to safeguard the unity of the movement and to show more tolerance within its ranks.

The final declaration toned down favorable references to the Soviet Union inspired by Cuba and Yugoslavia sources said.

The declaration also condemned Western countries for their links with South Africa and called for stepped up support for black liberation movements.

It specifically named the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Australia and Israel for what it called collaboration with South Africa.

Nigeria, however, was praised for nationalizing British Petroleum (BP) installations in the country following charges that the company was supplying oil to South Africa. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said the steering committee had set itself up as a court to judge Egypt.

He said this was an illegal act which went against the basic principles of the nonaligned movement which Egypt helped to found 18 years ago.

He also referred to a "brutal minority" which, he said, dreamed of putting the whole movement under its trusteeship — seen as a reference to the Cuban-led radicals in the



ARAFAT AND YAZDI: PLO chief Yasser Arafat having a deep discussion with Iran's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi on a matter pertaining to the 6th nonaligned summit meeting in Havana, Cuba.

organization. Delegates said that, at one point Ghali rounded on his Arab critics and said: "Your hands are full of blood and you are trying to wipe the blood off on Egypt's back. Our hands are clean."

Egypt had very few defenders during debate, delegates said. In another angry exchange, when Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse alleged there was an orchestrated campaign against Egypt which had been agreed on by Moscow, a Cuban delegate called him a rat.

On Jerusalem, a resolution says the 95-oatoo movement will "take firm measures" against any country that transfers its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Pakistan, proposed the measure as a means of enforcing the non-recognition of Israel's occupation of East Jerusalem and proclaiming the city its capital.

Jerusalem is the third holiest city in Islam, after Mecca and Medina. Israel occupied East Jerusalem in the 1967 war.

The resolution, presented by Pakistan's delegation as an amendment to Cuba's overall draft resolution for the summit, says the nonaligned nations will take firm measures, including severance of diplomatic relations and economic boycott, if any nation moves its embassy to Jerusalem.

Canada is now considering such a move. Key points of the Middle East resolution were:

"The conference energetically condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the organization's principles and the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, of the principles of the charter of the Organization of African Unity and of the United Nations, and of resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, and which impede the realization of the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories."

"Taking into account that the agreements of Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty of March 26, 1979, constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty which signify a total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries, and an act of complicity over the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violates the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people."

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Genscher, Dayan hold talks

BONN, Sept. 9 (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived Sunday to discuss Israeli fears of a pro-Arab shift in West Germany's Middle



MINESWEEPER: Mecca Deputy Governor Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen being shown around the bridge of a minesweeper at the King Fahd Naval Base Saturday. The vessel was in a group of four minesweepers, the *Diriyah*, the *Qaisumah*, the *Wadiyah* and the *Safwah* — all named after Saudi towns — which arrived from American shipyards over the week-end. Nineteen warships are on order in the United States as part of the Saudi Naval Expansion Program.

But expresses concern Saud cool on summit proposal

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal has expressed Saudi concern about the deteriorating situation in South Lebanon and over the Western Sahara but stopped short of outright backing for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the issues.

In interviews published Sunday, Prince Saud said that the plight of South Lebanon, which has been the target of stepped-up Israeli raiding, was of concern to every Arab.

But he told the Saudi Press Agency that agreement within Lebanon was indispensable if general Arab efforts were to have any hope of success. He also said that the summit of Arab leaders in Baghdad in March had decided that a summit should be held every year.

The Lebanese government last week sent envoys to Arab leaders to discuss a possible summit.

Over the Western Sahara, where the Algerian-backed Polisario movement is fighting for independence against Moroccan

claims on the area, Prince Saud said that Arab consensus must be preserved from individual differences. Referring to deteriorating relations between the Moroccan and Algerian leaders, Prince Saud said that a "confrontation between Arab brothers" must be avoided.

Last week, Second Deputy Premier and National Guard Commander Prince Abdullah visited Morocco where he recom-

mended that King Hassan and Algerian President Benjedid Chadli meet to discuss their differences.

In a separate interview with Danish journalists Saturday, Prince Saud said that Arab leaders had proved their readiness to discuss peace but that Israeli aggressions continued to frustrate their efforts. Saudi Arabia had supported the proposal of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that

the Palestinian problem be discussed in the presence of all parties, he said.

The journalists were accompanying Denmark's foreign minister, Henning Christophersen, who held talks with Prince Saud Saturday.

Prince Saud said the talks were successful, and expressed hope that Denmark could help to bring Europe and the Arab world closer together.



Prince Saud Al-Faisal

But has earned world's respect

Muslim world is in thorny patch, Gaye says

By Abdullah Idris

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — The situation in the Muslim world is "thorny," according to Dr. Amadou-Karim Gaye. "But the main thing is that the world is now finally aware of the importance of Muslim countries," he says.

Dr. Gaye is secretary general of

the organization of the Islamic conference, the Jeddah-based secretariat of the Muslim countries' voting bloc at the United Nations. In an interview with "Arab News" and "Asharq Al-Awsat" newspapers Sunday, Dr. Gaye said that the group would meet in New York next month to discuss peace in the Middle East in terms of the rights

of Palestinians and the Muslim character of Jerusalem.

The group will also discuss exploitation of sea bed wealth and coordination within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Group of 77 and the International Conference on the Law of the Sea.

But its chief aim remains the recovery of Palestinian rights and the return of Jerusalem to the Arab and Islamic fold. "The Muslim World cannot remain with hands folded," he said.

Gaye said that the foreign ministers of Islamic countries meet annually to discuss Muslim problems and foster Islamic solidarity.

In this, Saudi Arabia has played a key role, he said.

The Kingdom has contributed the largest share to the OIC's \$4 million budget. It has also backed the cooperation bodies the OIC has founded — the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Solidarity Fund, the International Islamic Newsagency, the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization, a statistical research center for Islamic countries, an Islamic history and arts research center and a

vocational training center in Dacca.

The Kingdom donated \$35 million to those organizations during fiscal year 1978/79, Gaye said.

The IDB has provided substantial loans to finance state development projects in Muslim countries. The ISF gives aid "to Islamic institutions throughout the world and to Muslim minorities."

The Statistical, Economic and Social Research Center in Ankara will help realize an Economic, trade and cultural cooperation agreement between Muslim countries by acting as a bank for data and studies.

Dr. Gaye added: "At a time when religious sentiments in the West are declining and socialists have faltered in their attempts to the world's problems, the question is, 'Can Islam resolve such problems in the future?'"

For this reason, it is important to educate the masses through the press and publications on the Islamic contribution to world civilization and the role it can play in the future, he said.

Dr. Gaye said there will be a large programme of activities for the advent of the 15th century of the Islamic era next year.

45 bankrupts get freedom through Jeddah merchants

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — Forty-five imprisoned debtors saw the light of day between June and September thanks to the efforts of a Jeddah committee.

The nine-year-old Committee, for the Release of Bankrupt Prisoners, the oldest in the Kingdom, paid out SR2.2 million to creditors to gain the prisoners' release, according to "Al-Medina" newspaper Sunday. It also paid out SR 1.3 million to 391 indigent women and families. The committee's activities are focussed on the month of Ramadan.

Last Ramadan, the committee paid out a little over SR1 million to release 65 prisoners and gave SR2 million to 517 poor families.

The committee is headed by Mecca Governor Prince Fawaz and includes Deputy Governor Prince Saud ibn Abdul Mohsen and six Jeddah businessmen,

including Sheikh Sulaiman Al-Rajhi of the money-changing house and Sheikh Abdul Raut Abu Zinada of the commerce chamber.

The committee raises money from prisoners, from donations and from their own fortunes. On average, it has secured the release of 100 prisoners a year since 1970 and extended its activities outside Jeddah to the Red Sea towns of Rabegh, Lith and Qunfudhah. In its last financial year, the committee ran a deficit of SR1 million which was covered from the privy purses of King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd.

The businessmen also raise bond for prisoners and this has amounted to SR4.5 million in recent years.

Donations this Ramadan amounted to SR3.2 million with SR3 million put up by the prisoners.

Saudi army officers in Pakistan

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan Sept. 9 (R) — A team from the Royal Saudi Command and Staff College, led by the commandant, Brig. Gen. Mohammad Hamid Amer, arrived Saturday on a six-day goodwill visit.

Race meeting to be held today

TAIF, Sept. 9 (SPA) — The racing club here will hold its third Arabian horse and camel races of the season at the Hawaya Racetrack here Monday. There will be five races for purses totalling SR53.

250 expected at Taif youth camp

TAIF, Sept. 9 (SPA) — A youth camp will be held here from Oct. 3 to Oct. 16, under the supervision of the Youth Welfare Presidency. More than 250 young men from 10 Arab countries will take part. They will come from Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and Saudi Arabia.

China-Saudi talks set for Jeddah

JEDDAH, Sept. 9 — Chinese Economics Minister Chang Kwang-shih leaves for Saudi Arabia on Sept. 13 as head of a delegation to attend the Saudi-Chinese Joint Commission meetings, to be held in Jeddah from Sept. 15 to Sept. 18. Chinese and Saudi officials to the fourth conference will review current joint programs in industry, agriculture, and technology and will discuss further cooperation.

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Qatar pays \$77m in aid to Syria, Jordan and PLO

DOHA, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — Qatar has paid out \$77 million in aid to Syria, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Palestinians living in Israeli-occupied Arab lands, a government spokesman said Sunday.

The amount represented the final installment of Qatar's cash commitment "to back the effective steadfastness and confrontation" against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

The latest Qatari contribution provided \$40.5 million for Syria, \$27.5 million for Jordan, \$5.5 million for the PLO and \$3.5 million for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Qatar's financial commitment this year was \$230 million.

In Baghdad, the official Iraqi News Agency said Saturday that Iraq has settled all its anti-Israel steadfastness financial commitments to Syria, Jordan and the PLO — totalling more than \$500 million for 1979.

Informed sources said a total of \$3.6 billion was approved by the Baghdad summit conference in annual aid to Syria, Jordan, the PLO and the people of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of Jordan.

These commitments are as follows: Saudi Arabia \$1 billion, Kuwait \$550 million, Iraq \$520 million, the United Arab Emirates \$400 million, Libya \$350 million, Algeria \$350 million and Qatar \$230 million.

Of this Syria gets \$1,850 million annually, Jordan \$1,250 million, the PLO \$250 million, and the people of Gaza and the West Bank \$150 million.

"Iraq has thus become the leading Arab country to honor its national obligation and pay on time its commitments in line with the Baghdad summit conference," the Iraqi agency quoted the finance minister as saying.

The first installment was paid by Iraq last March and the second last May.

Iraq also was paying the PLO an unspecified sum annually to help out the "steadfastness of our people within the (Israeli) occupied Arab lands," it said.

"The aid is meant to render more effective the confrontation against the treacherous treaty between the (Israeli) Zionist entity and the Sadat regime, who are backed by American imperialism," the agency commented.

"The aid also is meant to consolidate the struggle of the Palestinian people in the West Bank," it said.

The payment to Syria came against speculation that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was to discontinue aid to the regime of President Hafiz Assad for Syria's role in a purported conspiracy against Hussein last July.



JALEH SQUARE: Picture shows the Jaleh Square which was the scene of "Black Friday" last year when martial law troops opened fire on unarmed demonstrators in the Iranian capital touching off the revolution that toppled the Shah. Now for the third day running, crowds estimated at two million, assembled in Tehran to mark the first anniversary of "Black Friday."

In TV confession

Extremist leader admits plan to provoke civil war in Syria

DAMASCUS, Sept. 9 (R) — A leader of an extremist Muslim group has admitted planning a wave of assassinations and bombings aimed at provoking a civil war in Syria.

Husni Mahmond Abou, national vice-chairman of the secret Muslim Brotherhood, made the confession in an interview with the state-controlled television here Friday night.

Officials said Abou was arrested last month following the

massacre of army cadets in the northern city of Aleppo on June 16.

His public denunciation of the violence, which he said had been committed by members of the Brotherhood, came a week after a religious leader was shot dead outside a mosque in the port city of Latakia.

In neighboring Lebanon, Western diplomatic sources said at least 40 persons had been killed in sectarian fighting in Latakia which followed the murder of Sheikh Youssef Sarim, a member of the minority Alawite sect.

The Beirut sources said about 2,000 troops had used heavy weapons to quell the clashes between Sunni and Alawite Muslims.

In the Syrian television interview Abou said he had been recruited by the Brotherhood in 1965 and had taken a military training course.

Bomb DAMASCUS, Sept. 9 (R) — A bomb damaged the Syrian Airlines sales office in Damascus Saturday but there were no reports of injuries, official sources said.

During Kurdistan rebellion

46 Kurdish villagers massacred

TEHRAN, Sept. 9 (R) — Unidentified attackers massacred 46 Kurdish villagers at the height of the anti-government rebellion in Kurdistan, the Governor General of West Azerbaijan province, Jamshid Haqqi, said Sunday.

Haqqi said the massacre took place at Gharneh, near the main road to Naghadeh, not far from where 15 Islamic revolutionary guards were killed last Sunday in an attack on their hos by Kurdish guerrillas.

He said the villagers were killed after the hus attack and that the two incidents were connected. It was an attempt to provoke unrest between neighboring Kurdish and Turkish-speaking communities.

"The attackers were not revolutionary guards, neither were they Kurds or Turks. They were just counter-revolutionaries. This was a plot to start a fight between Kurds and Turks," Haqqi said in a telephone interview from the West Azerbaijan capital of Urmiah.

Haqqi said he had sent investigators to try to identify the attackers.

Sources of the banned Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP), whose militants have fled to the Kurdistan hills after the defeat of their rebellion in the towns, said four women, seven children and a number of old men were among those massacred at Gharneh.

They alleged a number of the victims were beheaded, including the local leader named as Mullah Mahmood.

Haqqi said he had not seen the bodies, but he had been told the victims were brutally killed.

Meanwhile, the official Pars news agency said Saturday that nine persons were killed and 12 seriously wounded by a shell near the garrison at Sardasht, reoccupied by government forces two

days ago. Pars said the incident happened Friday and the shell was fired from the southwestern part of the city by unidentified attackers.

"Black Friday"

For the second day running, crowds estimated at two million assembled in Tehran to mark the first anniversary of "Black Friday," the day on which martial law troops opened fire on unarmed demonstrators in the Iranian capital, sparking the revolution which

was to topple the Shah five months later.

The crowds assembled at Jaleh Square, where one year ago, demonstrators assembled to stage a peaceful protest against the Shah, unaware that martial law had been declared at 6 a.m.

The Shah's government put the death toll at Jaleh Square and in the subsequent day of rioting at 123. But the present Islamic authorities say as many as 4,000 people may have been killed.

Giscard accepts invitation to visit Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Sept. 9 (R) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France has accepted an invitation from the ruler of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, to visit the Gulf island, the Gulf News Agency reported Sunday. The date has not been fixed.

The agency said the invitation was conveyed by Bahrain's heir-apparent and Defense Minister Sheikh Hamad Ben Isa Al Khalifa, who returned from a three-day visit to France Saturday night.



President Giscard

The missing Imam enigma

Shiite leaders point to Libya

By Jim Muir



Imam Sadr

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (OFNS) — As Libya celebrated the tenth anniversary of Col. Qaddafi's rule last week, Lebanon's largest religious community, the Shiite Muslims (Erroneously described yesterday in Arab News as a minority community) was marking a less happy date: the passing of a year since its popular spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr, disappeared at the end of an official visit to Libya.

Shiite leaders, who observed a peaceful strike in Beirut on August 31, have officially blamed Libya for the Imam's disappearance. Numerous representations have been made, and pressures applied through third parties, but in vain.

A militant group, the self-styled "Sadr Brigades," has meanwhile begun campaigning its own way, carrying out a series of bombing and shooting attacks on Libyan targets, mainly in Beirut — a tactic condemned by some of the Imam's closest associates.

Libya has strenuously denied any hand in the affair, asserting that the Imam left on a Alitalia flight to Rome on the evening of August 31, 1978. Alitalia denied this, and after careful investigation the Italian Foreign Ministry announced that Sadr had not arrived in Rome.

Now additional evidence has come to light, in the form of the Italian attorney-general's official report, made available to the Sadr family lawyer in Paris and to be published shortly. It concludes that the Imam not only failed to

arrive in Rome, but that he did not leave Libya either.

According to Dr. Hussein Kanaan, Sadr's political adviser and head of the political bureau of the Imam's Amal (Hope) movement, a mass of evidence pieced together in the report indicates that Libyan intelligence made a clumsy attempt to sow a false trail by sending two agents on the Imam's flight to Rome on August 31.

They checked into the Rome Holiday Inn the following morning, in the name of Sadr and his companion, only to disappear minutes later leaving the Imam's luggage and effects in the hotel room.

The Imam had been seen by a group of Lebanese in front of his hotel in the Libyan capital at 1.15 pm on August 31. He told them he

had an appointment with Col. Qaddafi at 1.30, and went off in an official Libyan car. He has not been seen since. A year later, despite a plethora of rumors, nobody knows whether he and his two companions — another Shiite leader and a Lebanese journalist — are alive or dead.

Why should the Libyans do such a thing, if indeed they are to blame? The answer is as obscure as the disappearance. One theory is that the Imam received large sums of money as Libyan contributions to the embattled community. But he did not dance to their tune.

His aide, Dr. Kanaan, strongly denies this, pointing to cool relations between the two sides since a first visit to Tripoli by the Imam in 1975.

He believes the Libyans may have decided to suppress the Imam because of his stand in Lebanon, or his intimate links with the roller coasting Iranian Shiite revolution.

Iran under Khomeini is now playing a major role in pressing Libya on the issue, and not just out of sectarian solidarity.

Although of ancient Lebanese origin, Imam Sadr was born and bred in Iran. One nephew is married to Khomeini's granddaughter, another is the official Iranian spokesman.

Despite Libyan efforts to normalize relations with the new Iranian regime, Dr. Kanaan says: "I can tell you for sure there will be no diplomatic links with Libya until the Sadr affair is cleared up!"

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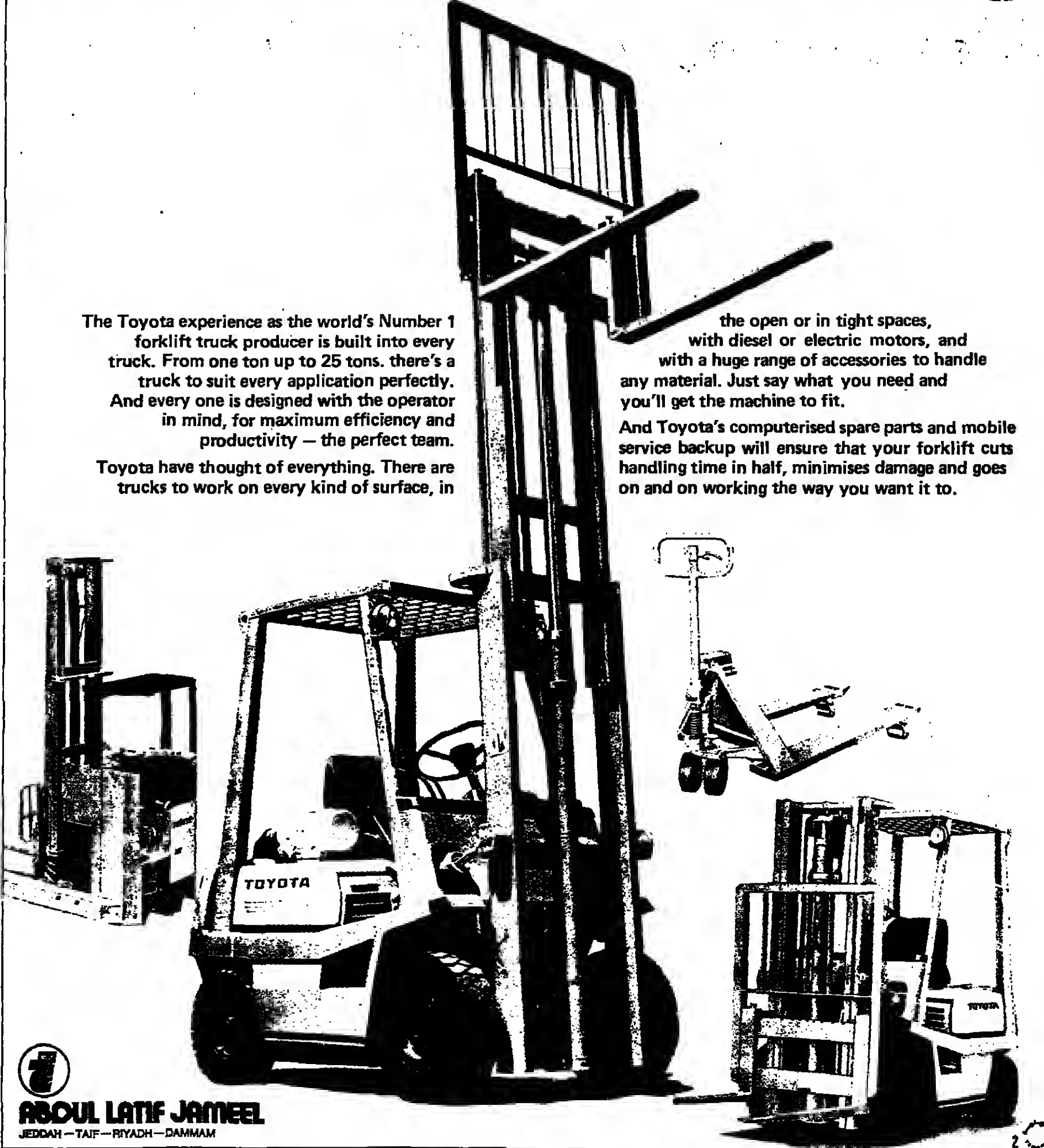
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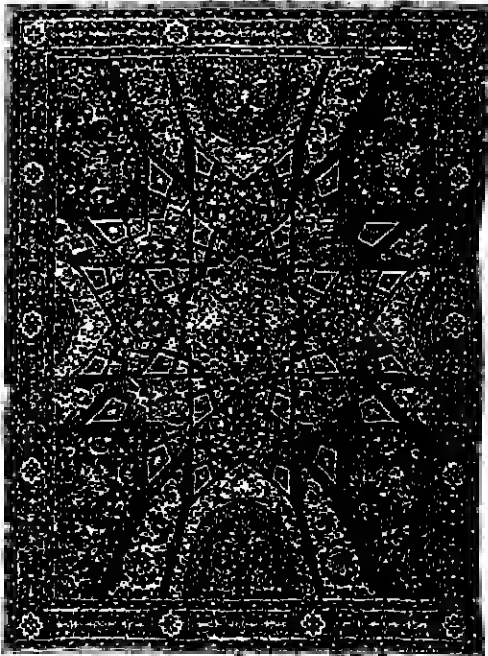
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U.S. adopts 'calm' stance on Soviet brigade in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department is taking the presence of a Soviet ground combat brigade in Cuba calmly, making no moves to strengthen U.S. defenses at the navy's fleet training base at Guantanamo.

The only significant military unit in the vicinity of the 21 square-mile base in eastern Cuba is reported to include an infantry brigade numbering several thousand men.

Gunmen kill policemen in San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Sept. 9 (AP) — Three policemen were killed by submachine gun fire in a guerrilla ambush here Saturday morning, authorities said.

A police spokesman said the officers were on a routine patrol when there had been an accident nearby with dead and wounded victims.

The police went down a highway about four kilometers from the capital, where they were shot to death with submachine guns and rifles by a group of guerrillas, the spokesman said. The attackers then spilled gasoline over the patrol car and burned it, he said.

"What they are looking for is to make us lose control and provoke street confrontations," a police spokesman said of the attackers.

The Soviet brigade of between 2,000 and 3,000 men, some 40 tanks and artillery, is said by administration sources to be located south of Havana at the opposite end of Cuba from Guantanamo.

Defense officials, declining to be named publicly, said no U.S. Marine, Army, Air or Navy fighting units had been placed on any alert because of the situation, which has precipitated a U.S.-Soviet diplomatic dispute over the presence of Russian ground troops in Cuba.

The only U.S. combat unit at Guantanamo is a marine force of about 420 men which guards the 17.4-mile perimeter fence that separates the base from the rest of Cuba.

The remainder of the 2,300 military personnel there are mostly navy specialists who run the base's mechanical shops, public works, commissaries and offices. These troops have about 1,800 wives and children with them.

In addition, the base population includes some 1,800 U.S. civilian employees and laborers from Jamaica.

Back in the 1960s, the Cubans built fortifications and emplacements in the hills overlooking Guantanamo, but there has never been any evidence that they put guns in the emplacements to threaten the U.S. base.

The U.S. Marines used to keep a battalion of about 1,000 men, about a dozen tanks and artillery

ready inside the base, where they dug bunkers, sandbagged strong-points and laid minefields along the more vulnerable stretches of ground inside the metal fence.

The U.S. Navy says it needs the base as a year-round training site. No warships are stationed there, but there usually are about four vessels in port undergoing crew refresher training.

The only planes kept at Guantanamo are four aircraft. More than 15 years ago the Cuban government cut off the base's water supply. The U.S. countered by importing a desalting plant which has met Guantanamo's needs ever since. Food and other supplies are brought in by U.S. ships and transport planes.

The government of Fidel Castro has demanded in the past that the U.S. give up Guantanamo, which it regards as a vestige of "Yankee imperialism" on Cuban soil.

The U.S. has turned a deaf ear to such demands. The U.S. government assumed control of Guantanamo under a 1903 agreement which stemmed from U.S. aid in freeing Cuba from Spanish occupation five years earlier.

A new treaty in 1934 gave the U.S. a perpetual lease that can be nullified only by consent of both governments or by a U.S. decision to pull out.

Mao depicted as moderate in memorial

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP) — China's official Xinhua news agency Saturday commemorated the third anniversary of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's death by publishing an early Mao speech advocating the outward-looking line of the present Peking government.

Xinhua carried in full a "talk to music workers" made by Mao on Aug. 24, 1956, in which he urged artists and workers to learn from the West and avoid dogmatism. "We should first learn modern things from foreign countries and then use what we have learned to study things Chinese," Xinhua quoted from Mao, echoing the current government's policy of utilizing foreign technology to aid in China's modernization drive.

Mao also told the artists: "don't be afraid to perform a little foreign music. If we can digest foreign music and absorb its strong points, this will be beneficial to us. The indiscriminate rejection and the wholesale absorption of Western culture are both wrong."

Xinhua chose a speech depicting Mao as a flexible, conciliatory leader, different from the aging visionary who inspired the Cultural Revolution in the late sixties and set the stage for the radical "Gang of Four" in the seventies.

The present Chinese leaders, Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping have made an effort to de-sanctify Mao since he died Sept. 9, 1976, as part of the nation's drive to gain political stability and economic growth.

Mao's speech encouraged kind treatment for China's middle class and intellectuals. "Although the dogmatists said that the Chinese revolution was a democratic revolution, they wanted to overthrow all capitalists. Their approach was wrong. Although China's bourgeoisie and intellectuals are few in number, they have modern culture and we still need to unite with them," Mao said.

Jean Seberg found dead in Paris

PARIS, Sept. 9 (R) — American actress Jean Seberg, whose body was found Saturday night in her car parked in a Paris street, apparently died of a barbiturate overdose, police said Sunday.

They said they found barbiturates and a bottle of mineral water near the body which lay hidden under a blue blanket on the floor of the car between the front and back seats.

Detectives said they were treating it as a case of suicide. An autopsy has been ordered.

The 41-year-old Iowa-born actress had disappeared from her Paris apartment on August 30 in the middle of the night.

Her companion told police the following morning she had driven off with sleeping pills and a blanket.

Miss Seberg played in more than 20 films including the title role in Otto Preminger's "St. Joan."

Police said the body of Miss Seberg, in an advanced state of decomposition, had not been noticed by passersby because it was hidden under the blanket.

The car was parked some 200 meters from her home in the fashionable 16th district near the Bois de Boulogne.



IMPROVED: A technician at Hughes Aircraft Company's missile systems group in California makes final adjustments on the first engineering development model (EDM-1) of the improved Navy AIM-54C Phoenix air-to-air missile. The missile, the first of 15, will be delivered to the U.S. Navy to undergo tests.

For ethics in journalism

Press huddle proposes institute

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP) — A conference of mass media specialists from 46 countries has proposed the formation of a new world press institute to be charged with developing an "international code of ethics and conduct" for journalists, Tass reported Saturday.

The official Soviet news agency carried the text of a statement released at the close of the international seminar journalists held

over a six-day period in Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan in Soviet Central Asia.

The conference, composed largely of delegates from Third World and Communist countries, strongly endorsed efforts by UNESCO — the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization — to promote a "new world information order."

Such a new order, the Tashkent seminar declared, should be "aimed at decolonization and democratization of this field, in terms of both contents and distribution of messages."

It said the proposed world press institute should strive to draw up an international code of ethics "so as to make mass media more clearly accessible to the international community."

Mrs. Gandhi cleared of involvement in Sanjay car company

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (R) — Former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at no time tried to influence a ministerial decision on her son Sanjay's controversial "people's car" project, a minister said Sunday.

Railway Minister Tarsem Anant said he took full responsibility for an industrial license issued to Gandhi.

Sanjay Gandhi was granted the license to build the low-cost "maruti" car despite competition from 17 other applicants, including established car makers. But he failed, and the company's assets were frozen.

Pai, who was industries minister in Mrs. Gandhi's government, said that at no time had Mrs. Gandhi sought to influence his decision in any manner.

A report by an official commission Friday said regulations had been violated to help Sanjay to get the license and indicted the former prime minister for making it possible to sidetrack legal and other requirements.

Pai said he issued the license on the basis of facts put before him by his officials, whose bonafides he had no reason to suspect.

Pai's statement follows a demand by the opposition Janata Party that he should quit, together with Defense Minister Chidambaram Subramaniam, who also served under Mrs. Gandhi, for

what he called aiding and abetting the criminal deeds of the car project.

The report was prepared by a supreme court judge appointed by the previous Janata government. It was made public by the caretaker cabinet headed by Prime Minister Charan Singh under strong opposition pressure.

The government has yet to announce what action it will take.

Indian state put under emergency after disturbance

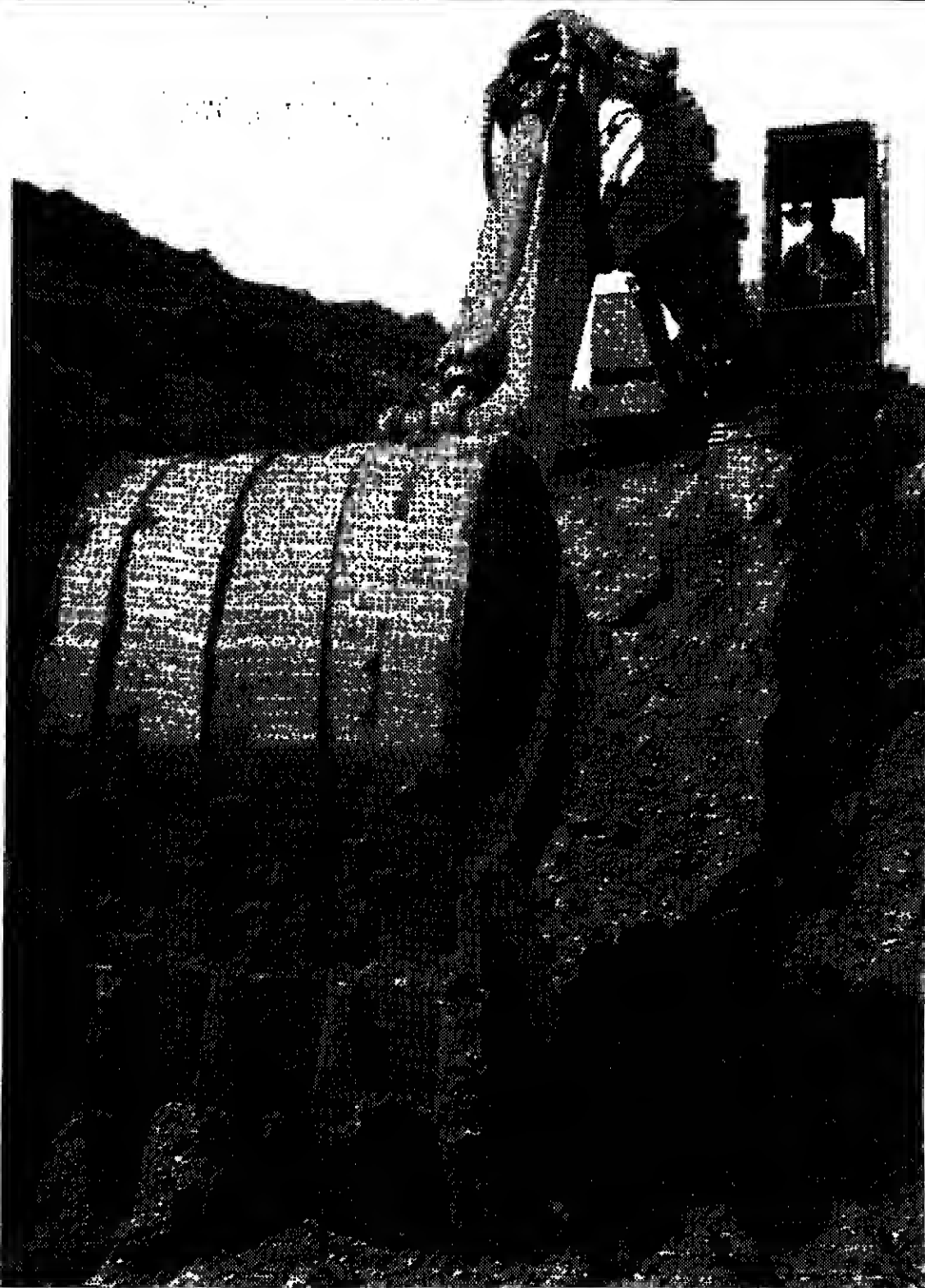
NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (AP) — Part of Manipur state in north-eastern India has been declared a disturbed area and placed under martial law after an increase in the activities of a guerrilla independence movement, the United News of India has reported.

The state government declaration covers 31 villages, located about 600 kilometers east of Calcutta.

The order issued Friday gives considerable power to Indian military forces, including arrest without warrants and destruction of suspected rebel hideouts, the news agency said.

A similar order was issued in July last year in Manipur and lifted after a week.

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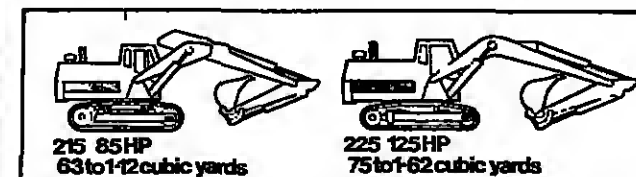


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Little progress expected from Sino-Soviet meeting

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP) — Talks between the Soviet Union and China, aimed at normalizing relations and healing the nearly two-decade-old rift that has split the Communist giants, are scheduled to begin here next week. But Western observers believe there will be small progress — if any.

Despite the pessimistic predictions about the outcome of the first round of the talks, the observers say they are impressed with the two sides' resolution to proceed.

Special notice is given to the July 16 border clash in which one Chinese was killed and a second was injured. One source said both sides passed up a "clear chance to torpedo the talks" when they let the incident drop after initial protests.

The Chinese claimed Soviet soldiers killed a local Chinese official and wounded a veterinarian both of whom were inspecting a pasture on the Chinese side of the border. The Russians said four Chinese soldiers had crossed the border and shooting broke out.

The strongest indication that either side has shifted its position came when the Chinese agreed to the Moscow talks without reservations.

Previously, the Chinese had demanded progress in talks on the border dispute, which has been hanging fire since 1969. They had also made Soviet troop reduction on the border a condition for normalizing relations.

One observer, however, said it is impossible to tell if the Chinese might still demand those conditions be met if there is to be any progress in the talks.

The upcoming talks, expected to begin in Moscow sometime between Sept. 18 and Sept. 20, have their roots in the April 3 Chinese announcement that they

would not renew the mutual friendship treaty with the Soviets. The 29-year-old accord of "friendship, alliance and mutual assistance," which expires next April 11, was originally written as preventative against "the resurgence of Japanese imperialism."

The Chinese explained that since they had normalized relations with Japan more than seven years ago and since they had signed a treaty of peace and friendship just last year, the Moscow alliance was pointless.

Both the Soviets and the Chinese blamed each other for their rift which has the world's two Communist powers squabbling over a number of issues, including Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Observers said they strongly doubted the Soviets would be willing to discuss their support of the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

The observers also said they were sure the Chinese would call for the Soviets to withdraw some of their troops from the Sino-Soviet border. Troop strength on both sides is variously estimated at one-half million to 1 million.

Observers here also doubt the Soviets will patch up the rift.

They say the Soviet leadership "likes to have an enemy like China." It gives the Kremlin a reason for military speeding because the populace has a historical fear of invasion from the east.

Th best that can be expected, some say, is the two sides will issue a statement that would define future relations and an agreement on cultural, technological and cultural exchanges.

The Chinese are eager for Soviet technology in their move to modernize Chinese society. Before the 1960 split, the Soviet Union had been the primary supplier of Chinese weapons and technology.

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Violence escalates in Rhodesia

By Jay Ross

SALISBURY — The guerrilla war in Zimbabwe Rhodesia is almost certainly taking a much larger toll now than the government is admitting publicly, probably killing as many as 100 people a day.

In a country the size of this embattled one of 7 million people, the casualty rate is comparable to 1 million Americans a year dying in warfare.

The official overall death toll in the battle for power that began in late 1972 is more than 17,000 through July, but it is hard to find people outside the government who believe the figures.

A wide variety of sources say as many as 100 persons are dying daily from the war or war-related causes. The vast majority are Africans, either civilians or members of the Patriotic Front guerrilla forces based in Zambia and Mozambique.

Considering that the war revolves mainly around the status of fewer than 250,000 whites — the approximate equivalent of Richmond, Virginia — it is a conflict in which many are dying over the fate of so few.

The government says fewer than 200 persons a week are being killed overall. It does say the death toll has risen sharply with almost as many killed in the first seven months of 1979 as in all of last year.

The official figures do not include the thousands killed outside the country in cross-border raids. Nor do the figures reflect the untold numbers who have died because 57 per cent of the country's 275 hospitals and clinics are closed as a result of the war.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said at the recent Commonwealth conference that 500 persons were being killed weekly. The major participants in drafting a settlement plan to be negotiated in London beginning this week agreed that, if this effort failed, the casualty rate could go only one way — up.

If the estimate of 100 casualties per day figure is anywhere near correct, something like 35,000 persons are being killed a year.

In the 10 years of sectarian violence in Ulster, fewer than 2,000 have died. A similar killing rate in the United States, which has 30 times Zimbabwe Rhodesia's population, would result in a death toll of more than 1 million people a year.

Just how involuntary the support can be was vividly shown by the government late last month when reporters were taken to the African compound of Pat Taff, a white farmer living in the Witkop area about 80 miles north of Salisbury. The reporters saw something that has become all too common.

According to the military, guerrillas are maintaining a base about two miles away in a tribal trust land reserved for Africans and had made their fourth visit to the farm in 10 days. Their basic intent is to force the African workers to flee and thus drive the white farmers from their land for lack of labor.

This time, they took to violence, herding the workers outside the compound fence and telling them to lie down. "They then opened fire on us" and bayoneted those who were slow to hit the ground, according to Hamilton Sitane, 30, one of the surviving workers.

A Special Branch police officer showed the results: seven dead, including an infant and a child. The infant was bayoneted to death on its mother's back. The back of a woman's head had been shot off, leaving a hole of about eight inches.

"I feel sick," the officer said as he uncovered the bodies. "God help the human race."



Cameroon: An African success story

By Leon Dash

DOUALA, Cameroon — Large red Xs and the painted words, "to be demolished" in French greet the casual stroller through the dank and teeming streets of Nylon, the shanty slum area of Douala, Cameroon's commercial capital.

The same bold red marks cover the walls of houses in other slums and old one-story buildings in downtown Douala.

"You are seeing Cameroon in a time of big changes," said Paul Fouda-Anambele, director of press relations for the Information Ministry.

"Over the next two years, Cameroon will be spending \$250 million on urban renewal" in Douala and the country's political capital, Yaounde, Fouda-Anambele said.

Slum removal projects and public housing construction are not new in Africa. What is startling is Cameroon's ability to carry them out.

Cameroon can boast of an economy that is more vigorous than that of many other African states whose post-independence development began a decade ahead of Cameroon's.

Observers say that President Ahmadou Ahidjo's "Green Revolution" with its emphasis on agricultural development is the secret to Cameroon's success. "The 'Green Revolution' began in 1972 after Ahidjo crushed a 17-year-old leftist guerrilla insurgency that had erupted five years before independence in 1960.

About 80 per cent of Cameroon's 7.6 million

people earn their living from the land. Cameroon's farmers produce a third of the country's \$4.4 billion gross domestic product and bring in 70 per cent of its export earnings from cash crops.

Since 1977, Cameroon has been in partnership with the ELF Oil Co. of France and Pecten, a subsidiary of the American Shell Oil Co., to produce modest amounts of oil from offshore drillings. It is the much sought-after low-sulfur "sweet crude" oil that is easily refined.

Last year, the country earned \$23 million from oil, a figure that is expected to more than double this year.

Gulf, Mobil and the European gas company Total are exploring in Cameroon for what are described as "commercially exploitable" pools of oil, and Cameroon is building a \$307 million oil refinery that will take care of its domestic needs into the 1990s.

Ahidjo has said that oil, however, will remain secondary to agricultural development.

In his 21 years in power as first Cameroon's prime minister and then its president, Ahidjo has followed a moderate non-aligned foreign policy that accepts development aid from any source. Even the people's Republic of China, which backed the guerrilla insurgents in the early 1960s, today is building a dam in Cameroon's arid north and a cultural center atop a hill in the center of Yaounde.

Besides China, Cameroon receives aid from France, its major trading partner; Holland, West Germany, Canada, Saudi Arabia, and the Soviet Union.

Americans annually drink \$14 million worth of

Cameroon's coffee and cocoa, its two major cash crops. The United States recently signed a \$21 million agricultural development aid agreement with Cameroon.

Ahidjo, in part because of domestic political pressures (one-fifth of Cameroon is English-speaking) has maintained his distance from Cameroon's major trade partner and former colonial ruler, France, — unlike most other former French colonies in Africa.

Ahidjo never goes, for example, to Franco-African summits that other French-speaking African leaders attend, although he comes from the French side of the formerly divided Cameroons.

In February, Chase Manhattan's Board Chairman, David Rockefeller, was treated like a head of state when he arrived in Douala to open the bank's branch, the first American bank to open here.

"Ahidjo stays very flexible when it comes to where money or investment comes from," said a diplomat. "The French tried everything known to man, to keep Chase out. But Ahidjo and Rockefeller had been friendly since the early 1970s and they didn't have a chance."

One of the agricultural economy's drawbacks is its heavy reliance on too major crops, coffee and cocoa. A drop in world market prices in the mid-1970s in both commodities hit Cameroon hard.

Then drought, aging trees, inadequate spraying with pesticides and low government prices paid to farmers precipitated a drastic drop in production. Since the government raised prices last year, cocoa production increased 25 per cent and coffee production rose 11 per cent. (WFP)

THOUGHTS ON AUTONOMY

Everyone agrees that the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy have reached a dead end, and that this might have repercussions on the general run of events in the Middle East. The reported need for a new Camp David meeting to discuss the problem of the Palestinians reflects the feeling of the two negotiating sides that nothing can come out from further bilateral contact, and that American direct participation in a new summit might show the way out.

Those who might think such a summit will deal with the fundamental issues involved in the problem of the Palestinians are in for a disappointment. Israel has rejected both the Egyptian and American conceptions of Palestinian "autonomy," and nothing further is expected in this direction. In any case, that "autonomy," assuming an agreement is reached as to its nature, involves no more than 30 per cent of the Palestinian people. It has nothing to offer to the majority of the Palestinians, and will do little towards a comprehensive settlement for the Middle East crisis.

This might have been one of the reasons which convinced Andrew Young that those negotiations were of no value; and that it was for the United States to see that the "Camp David approach" has reached its limits. A new, more fundamental approach has to be adopted, if events are not to be allowed to run away with the area into a new conflagration.

Aside from whether the United States will come to see the need for a new approach, any new Israeli-American-Egyptian summit dealing with the question of autonomy will have the following problems on its agenda. To enumerate them, however, is in no way to obscure the fact of their being secondary to the real issue, which is the absence from such talks of the party most concerned, namely the Palestinians themselves.

— The first question is of the areas in which the elections are to be held. Israel is in a quandary here. It claims Arab Jerusalem as part and parcel of Israel proper, so that no elections are to be held there. On the other hand, its announced principle is that the elections concern people and not areas, so that the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem may be thought eligible for voting, being still Jordanian citizens. Yet this Israel denies (although the Camp David agreements did not admit Israel's rights of annexation.) Israel, in other words, wants to have and eat its cake.

— The second point of disagreement turns on the permitted principles on which the elections are to be fought. While it is agreed that no platform calling for the "destruction of the state of Israel" is to be allowed, the Israelis interpret this so widely as to constrain platforms the others think quite legitimate. For example, elections cannot be fought under the slogan of "a democratic state comprising all of Palestine", or under one calling for the return of the Arab refugees of 1948 and after, since both would threaten the Jewish nature of the state. Israel wants the elections to be fought around purely local issues. While both Egypt and the United States recognize the importance of platforms such as the ones mentioned for politicians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The question of the "right of return" for Palestinian refugees is seen as of special importance for widening the appeal of the autonomy deal and the whole peace process among the Palestinians.

— A third point concerns the definition of the electorate. Here Israel wants to limit the right to vote to those actually living in the occupied territories, excluding thus all those West Bankers and Gazans who live outside for whatever reason of work, study or expulsion. It has flatly rejected the American-Egyptian view that all those living in the occupied territories before June, 1967 ought to be given the vote. It is estimated that 400,000 Palestinians fall under this category, most of whom left the area as a result of the 1967 war.

While these points — there are others — are not fundamental, they are not without importance. Yet arguments around them are no more than a waste of time, given the PLO's categorical rejection of the Camp David notion of "autonomy" as a whole, a rejection shared by all the leaders and people in the occupied territories. The United States government, not to mention the media and public opinion there, is beginning to realize that this is the fundamental issue; that no solution is possible without the participation of the Palestinians. It will take some time, but the point will surely be reached when a positive American approach to the Palestinians is at long last made.

By Lynn Darling

WASHINGTON —

He was fasting again.

This time he will have nothing but fruit juice until all the nuclear reactors are shut down. He interrupts the steady flame of his intensity with a smoky smile. "I have a feeling it's going to be a long time before I see solid food again. But by the time I'm down to 70 pounds, people will start thinking about what I'm down to 70 pounds, people will start thinking about what I'm talking about."

Right now there are about 127 pounds attached to Dick Gregory's long frame and the cream-colored suit fits him well. He greets his well-wishers in the Harembe House Hotel with quiet benevolence. It is the morning after his speech at Howard University, one of the first of the fall speaking season, and he was up at four that morning to run and pray.

His voice continues like rain on the roof as he talks of conspiracies and the King James Bible, of racism and sexism and future and past, and seems at times to be talking from a long way away. He seemed to be talking from deep in the eye of his own hurricane.

"I just want to work on all my hang-ups," he says in that deep and deeply earnest quiet voice, in the rare moments when he will talk of himself and not the things that must be done, that should be done. "The system brought me animal out in me. I want to bring my spirituality out. I want to get myself

straight even if the system isn't changed."

He talks of Richard Pryor, Mark Twain, Lenny Bruce, the men he considers the three greatest comedians. "But look at what happened to Leony," he says. "He had to destroy himself in the process of being great." It is, says Dick Gregory looking back, "everybody to be famous."

Dick Gregory is famous still. Not the way he was in the '60s when he traded in his success as a college track star to become the brilliant young black comedian, one of the first and still one of the few to reach a popular success with a white audience by turning their racism around on themselves and making them laugh at the same time they acknowledge the accuracy of the barbs.

The political satire never left him, but the quest for popular success grew less intense as more of his time was devoted to fasting and protesting war and hunger and racism, the kind of issues that brought thousands to green grassy spaces, to march down long boulevards.

Now Gregory runs less traveled roads, where humor finds it hard to follow.

He has spent, he says, hundreds of thousands of dollars pursuing leads and theories on the Kennedy and King assassinations. Long fingers beckon attention to other facts caught in the web. He mentions the allegations that White House Chief of Staff Hamilton Jordan used cocaine at Studio 54. "Consider the implications of this," he imagines. "Suppose that place was under the control of the CIA. Think of all the powerful and famous people who go

there. There would be a lot that they could use against them, sometimes they have to prove who the boss is.

"A lot of strange things go on," Dick Gregory says.

There are only distant echoes of the early angry humor in the finely spun theories, but the importance of his comedy to him is affirmed, even if his relation to it is left ambiguous. "All of my identity" is wrapped around comedy, he says, but the "demand for being funny is not in my subconscious mind the way it was when I was doing nightclub." Gregory rarely appears in nightclubs now, having decided about six years ago that there was implicit hypocrisy in appearing in places that serve liquor when he was advising college kids not to touch the stuff. He does about 300 college speaking engagements a year. "I can be funny if I want to then, but I don't feel like I have to all the time."

Still a small bouquet is tossed to the memory of what it was like when he began, and where it might have gone. "If I was doing it every night now, I would be fantastic," he says. "Back then my comedy was so far ahead."

Right now he is busy "rooting out" racism and sexism. He will not let his 10 children read the King James Version of the Bible; he finds it sexist. He won't let them watch TV or go to a film. "They see 'Superman,' what's that going to make them think about white men and their powers?"

Recently Gregory and five of his children were

arrested together with 61 others on an 80-mile march from Atlanta to Reidsville, Ga., in protest of a capital punishment case being tried there. They were met by a burning cross. "It was the first time my children had seen such a thing. They didn't know what to make of it. They didn't know if it was for toasting marshmallows or what."

The story is told in explanation of why he is hopeful, despite the time gone by, the passions hanked, the little that has changed. "Two generations ago, when black folk had nothing to do but tell ghost stories and talk about the bad things white people have done to them: that's where the fear got ingrained. I think that's disappearing now."

He believes in greatness and in discipline and his analogies still ricochet off any odd corner of the imagination that comes to mind. "It's like in high school — you know the way all their girls who thought they were cute really were cute? Well, you look at all the people who led the great revolutions, they weren't poor and uneducated, they were really great."

Gregory is off to catch a plane to his home town, St. Louis, back to catch an opera and to sit under a tree for a day and think about absolutely nothing. Then it is off to California, and then to Chicago for a health-food convention and off into the '80s, dismissing disheartened questions about the future with a smile. "You have to know when you're doing the planting and when you're doing the harvesting. Maybe we haven't even planted yet. Maybe so far, all we've done is clear the field."

saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday gave prominent display to Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal's statements during a press conference at which the Danish Foreign Minister was present. They highlighted Prince Saud's declaration that the Arabs want peace, — a genuine one — but that Israel has been avoiding the issue.

Another issue of special interest to the papers was that of the hijacking of the Alitalia plane by Lebanese youths demanding the release of the Shiite leader allegedly held by the Libyans.

The visit to the country of the Iranian Minister of Guidance and Pilgrimage, Dr. Nasser Moinchi, was also of special importance to all the papers.

Commenting on the forthcoming United Nations debate on the

Middle East *Al-Jazirah* said that there would be a lot more tension and violence in the region if the United Nations does not pass a positive resolution emphasizing right and justice and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

"The new General Assembly meeting will be held on the 25th of September and it should do its utmost to come out with a resolution specially that it is the first to be held after signing the Egyptian-Israeli accords.

"The situation is much serious now. The accords were rejected by the Arab states. The Palestinians were convinced that armed resistance is the only repudiated the accords as inadequate for bringing about a lasting and just way to make their voice heard. Euro-

pean, African and Asian states peace to the whole region," the paper said.

Another grave development is also in the offing according to the paper. "The Security Council will be convened this month to discuss a nonaligned movement resolution stressing the rights of the Palestinian people. If the U.S. chooses to veto the resolution then the non-aligned group will call for a General Assembly meeting and a confrontation with the U.S. over this issue with all its ramifications is possible."

"The return of Robert Strauss to the Middle East is confirmation of the role being played by Washington as a full partner in the Egyptian-Israeli talks over the so-called self-government plan. But it also comes at a time of increasing Egyptian concessions

to the Israelis which have exceeded even the expectations of the U.S. Thus Sadat has made Strauss mission a lot easier than the situation in the region is no better.

"In fact the risks of military action is greater and Strauss visit may add fuel to the fire," the paper said. "With the Lebanese front in flames Strauss may be seeking to set fire to other fronts to bring down their regimes and, in the process, search for and destroy the Palestinians wherever they can be found," it added.

The paper accused Strauss of being hostile to the Arabs, inimical to the Palestinians and completely biased in favor of the Israelis.

A columnist in *Al-Jazirah* listed Carter's many problems and serious crises. "The latest one is the

presence of Soviet troops in Cuba which gives him two options only. One is precipitate an international crisis like the one between President John Kennedy and Khrushchev in 1962 over the Russian missiles in Cuba, or like the nuclear alert ordered by Nixon during the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973. If he does this he may well sacrifice détente.

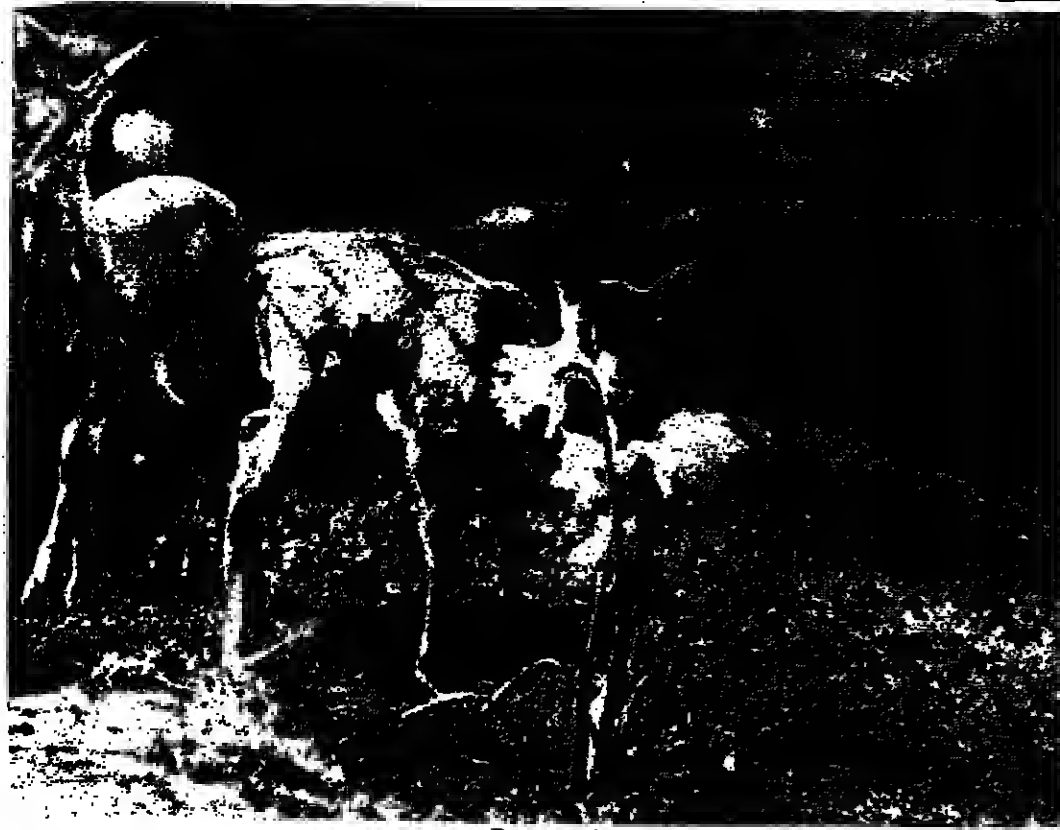
"Another course, which is more probable, is to use quite diplomacy the way he did with the Russian ballet dancer's wife, which will call for skillful diplomacy and patient negotiations using the Soviet Union's deep concern for SALT II. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union will jeopardize SALT II for the sake of their troops in Cuba."

Al-Madina's editorial sup-

ported Prince Abdullah's call for greater American efforts on behalf of the Palestinians. It said that Prince Abdullah was right in urging the United States not only to hear the Palestinians state their case but to help them towards the achievement of their just goals and the restoration of their rights.

"Without this the United States role in the Middle East will be useless in solving the problem," the paper said.

Writing on the same subject *Okaz* said that the Kingdom's appeal to the U.S. to recognize the PLO is the necessary green light for a new and more meaningful American initiative in the Middle East. This will show us clearly the seriousness of the American administration in its search for a comprehensive peace in the region.



Rare gazelles

Manmade jewel sales soar in the USA

By Susan J. Diamond

LOS ANGELES — Diamonds may be forever, but it may take forever to afford one. And therein lies a rapidly growing legitimate business in something less than the real thing.

For many people, the gold setting and the sparkle of a man-made product are enough. The flashing rock they wear may be not a diamond but Diamonair, Diamnique, Diamnesque, Diamond Z — all grown in factories to crystals of several pounds, cubed, cut into gems, faceted, set in real gold and sold as fine jewelry.

Diamonds they're not. The real stuff, even the lowest grade, costs \$2,000 to \$3,000 a carat. But these gems, costing up to \$90 a carat, are not rhinestones. What they are are very good fakes — in fact, luxury fakes.

Jewelers can be fooled by some of today's imitations — particularly the newest, Cubic Zirconia. Industry representatives can tell dozens of con stories about imitation diamonds, including one about a desperate couple — he white-faced, she weeping — who recently offered a Las Vegas hotel jeweler a large diamond ring with an indisputably antique gold setting. He bought it for \$25,000, only later learning that the heirloom gems were Cubic Zirconia.

No longer limited to children's jewelry and class rings, man-made stones are appearing out just in on games but also in expensive jewelry sold at the poshest boutiques. They are everywhere — department stores, mass market

chains such as Sears Roebuck, catalogue houses and discount outlets.

Retail sales in the United States of jewelry set with imitations and synthetics total about \$500 million a year, according to estimates by the trade magazine "Jewelers' Circular-Keystone." Indeed, one diamond dealer marveled at its pages that in a recent issue of the Sunday "New York Times" he had counted more ads for Cubic Zirconia than for diamonds.

Annual U.S. jewelry sales overall have doubled since 1975 to at least \$10 billion, in good part thanks to fashion, which brought back the dress-up look, and to the general affluence of the "me" decade.

"So many people, especially the young, are making more money today," says Mark Lania, director of the Beverly Hills, California, branch of Fred Joaillier, a Chi-Chi jewelry store. "And people are not hesitant about adornment." What's more, the "real" is in for both its status and its value — real cotton, real wool, real gold, pearls and diamonds. It's a vogue encouraged by news reports on the climb of gold to more than \$320 an ounce, and no diamonds as investments.

At the same time, says George Heller, president of Heller Hope, a New York distributor of synthetic and simulated gems, "Natural gems have risen in price, or they're just not available because the supply is running out, or there is too much mining, or communist governments limit what can leave

their country."

Since 1976 diamonds have gone up 75 per cent in price — more for certain qualities — and a high-quality emerald can run to \$15,000 a carat.

"There are plenty of people who said, 'I won't have anything but real,'" says Betsy Schwab, manager of the Whitehall Co. jewellers store in San Francisco, which does half its volume in man-made gems. "But the real prices have changed that."

Development of man-made diamonds for use in luxury jewelry has been a different matter. In 1974, General Electric first synthesized true diamond, a crystal of carbon, by a process involving pressure of more than a million pounds per square inch on graphite, another form of carbon.

The result was good enough to duplicate tiny industrial diamonds. Two-thirds of the industrial diamonds used today are man-made. Gemstones up to a carat can be manufactured but apparently at a cost that makes natural diamonds cheaper.

Recently, however, better and better imitation diamonds have been produced. Many of them are crystals incidentally produced in other technological endeavors. Synthetic rutile (Titanium Dioxide) was the discovery of the 1940s. It is a crystal form of titanium oxide, a whitening agent. It sparkled diamond-like, but was yellowish, flashed too much color and broke easily. Its relative, strontium titanate (Wellington, Fabulite) is clearer white, though still fiery, and so soft that it chips or scratches or wears down at the edges. It is often topped with synthetic sapphire for hardness, but some of these "doublets" have been known to separate.

In the 1960s came yttrium aluminum garnet, or Yag, produced in laser research at Litton Industries.

Brilliant and relatively hard, it was immediately popular. Unfortunately, dirt and oils adhere to it and it needs constant cleaning. When clean, it is so transparent one can read through the larger stones. "It made me nervous," one owner says. "When your hand is in water, it's like nothing's there."

Russian research a decade ago (laser materials again) produced the new Cubic Zirconia, and some of the U.S. supply now comes from there. Harder than most imitations, Cubic Zirconia, or CZ, has depth as well as clarity, though in larger stones, that clarity — unlikely in diamonds — could give it away.

CZ is persuasive enough, however, to be used as a stand-in for diamonds in salesmen's samples and window displays. And while loose stones can be distinguished from diamonds because they weigh more, jewelers need special products to identify stones that are already set. These include a pen that draws a smooth line of ink on diamond but a beaded line on imitations and a \$650 instrument which measures the difference in thermal conductivity.

"You always think you have the ultimate," says Robert Gans, president of Windsor Jewels U.S.A. "CZ will be around for a while, then something new will come along — who knows, maybe something you just spray on."

All are cheaper, produced in bulk for less than \$1 a carat in the raw crystal. The cutting is in good part mechanical, and even wastes 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the raw material, which would be unheard of with precious stone. Nine wholesalers, cut and faceted, for more than \$15 or \$20 a carat.

Until recently, however, sales of man-made gems were concentrated in school rings or, says George Heller, birthstone rings for children, which were sold more in credit jewelry stores. Fine jewelry merchants were "a little too proud, including me," says Martin Koffman in Montebello, Calif., who was a retailer for 30

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has determined that eight animal species in the Arab world are in danger of extinction.

In a recent ruling, the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service added a species of North African deer, four kinds of gazelles, two kinds of antelope and an Omani mountain goat to the government's endangered species list.

"Most of the species have suffered severe population declines because of excessive hunting and loss of habitat," the service said.

These species, as well as 17 other non-Arab foreign species, were added to the list July 27. The action was reported in the latest issue of the government's "Endangered Species Technical Bulletin."

Following are the eight endangered species from the Arab world:

— the Barbary deer (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco),

— the Arabian gazelle (Arabian Peninsula),

— Pelzain's gazelle (Somalia),

— the sand gazelle (Arabian Peninsula and Jordan),

— the Saudi Arabian gazelle (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria and Israel),

— Swayne's hartebeest (Somalia and Ethiopia),

— the Tora hartebeest (Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia), and

— the Arabian tahr (Oman).

The Barbary deer (*Cervus elaphus barbanus*) is now reportedly confined to a small area of cork-oak and pine forest along the Algerian-Tunisian border. The species once roamed throughout the Maghreb.

According to latest estimates, there are only about 400 Barbary deer left in North Africa. Their usual forest habitat is steadily shrinking, and U.S. officials say their numbers are being depleted by illegal poaching.

The Arabian gazelle (*Gazella arabica*), which once roamed throughout the Arabian Peninsula, has had its range "greatly reduced" by loss of normal habitat and mechanized hunting in motor vehicles, the Fish and Wildlife Service said.

The Saudi Arabian gazelle (*Gazella darvas saudiana*) is suffering a similar fate, it added.

The sand gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa marica*) formerly found in the Eastern Jordanian Desert and throughout the Arabian Peninsula, is common now only in the sand deserts on the southern and eastern fringes of the Empty Quarter. Its numbers are being reduced by motorized hunting.

Pelzain's gazelle (*Gazella dorcas pelzaini*) is now found only in a small coastal tract near Bosaso, Somalia. This subspecies suffered its most serious decline in about 1900, due to uncontrolled hunting. Since then, its numbers have declined because of the deterioration of its habitat through overgrazing by other more common species of animals.

Swayne's hartebeest (*Alcelaphus bucephalus swaynei*) is an antelope that once occupied an extensive range in Somalia and Ethiopia. The animal is now believed extinct in Somalia and survives only in four geographically separate areas of Ethiopia. In 1973, less than 700 hartebeest were estimated to be living in the Shashamane area 270 km south of Addis Ababa.

Swayne's hartebeest is threatened with extinction because of excessive subsistence hunting and the disruption of its natural habitat.

The animal is protected by Ethiopian law, but poaching is said to be common.



The Arabian Oryx



The Tora hartebeest (*Alcelaphus bucephalus tora*) still occupies much of its former range in Northeastern Africa, but the subspecies has been greatly depleted by subsistence hunting and habitat deterioration.

The Tora has never really recovered from a series of epidemics that decimated the hartebeest population in the 1890s.

Some 200-300 Tora hartebeest were reported in Sudan in 1965.

The Arabian tahr or wild goat (*Hemitragus jayakani*) once

ranged freely throughout the hilly areas and mountains of Oman. Today the animal is only found on Jebel Hafit and in the Jafan Shar-kiya mountains.

The wild goat only occupies the rocky summits of steep, tree-covered mountains. Its population has been seriously reduced by excessive hunting and its limited, vulnerable habitat.

In making its ruling on these eight endangered species, the U.S.

Fish and Wildlife Service sought comments from all of the countries in which the animals are found.

Jordan was the only country to reply. The Jordanian government said the United States should add the entire gazelle species to its endangered list, rather than just four subspecies.

The United States said it could only list those subspecies for which it had concrete information.

Alex Haley looks back at success

By Al Martinez

It was four o'clock in the morning when Alex Haley climbed wearily into his rented car in front of a motel just outside Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Groggily after a day of cross-country flying, a speech and only two hours' sleep, he had a 100-km drive ahead of him to Detroit, through darkness hurried by fog and misty rain.

From Pittsburgh to upstate New York for a banquet and another speech and another autograph session.

Always there would be crowds — at airports, colleges, street corners — waiting to thank him, to touch him, to question him, to hustle him.

For a moment, outside Grand Rapids, he was in the quiet eye of the storm, but even then it was on his mind.

"Sometimes," he said, "I find it very hard being Alex Haley. It was almost better before. I had time to be alone."

The car, its windshield wipers slapping away the mist, eased onto an almost-deserted eastbound interstate highway.

He was talking about the calamity of fame. He was talking about "Roots." He was talking about the weight of being gracious when someone grabbed a "souvenir" pen from his pocket and ran off.

He was talking about lawsuits, about being idolized beyond his capacity to absorb it and about living in a world he had created and sometimes felt its victim.

"Hell," he said, dealing with it, "I'm 57 years old and for most of those years I viewed everything from the perspective of Hemingway, Tennessee, Now, suddenly, this." It has been almost two years since the book "Roots" was published and became, by one estimate, "the racial conscience of the world."

Television's "Roots" — translated into 19 languages — was

watched by 160 million people, and "Roots-2" by 110 million, making them the first and second most-watched shows in American television history.

In a blur of triumph beyond his wildest dreams, they have: made Haley a multimillionaire in 19 months and one of history's most celebrated authors.

He receives 500 letters a week, has been honored by 400 different nations, institutions or organizations, has been in every major talk show in the country and is paid a minimum \$5,000 plus expenses for an hour-long speech.

Streets, parks and children have been named after Haley, and his boyhood home in Henning has become a state landmark.

He dines with presidents and prime ministers, has won enough awards, (including a Pulitzer) to fill a dozen walls, is adored by celebrities he once adored and walks a red carpet throughout the world.

The staggering impact of his family saga has transformed the one-time Coast Guard mess boy from a modestly successful freelance writer into one of the most successful who ever lived.

It is heady stuff and it isn't over yet. Next March, in conjunction with Norman Lear, Haley will coproduce a 60-minute television series about two boys, one black and one white, growing up in the South.

He is already writing the two-hour pilot, much of it based on his own experiences, and will help set the tone for each subsequent episode out of incidents in his life. Additionally, in a few weeks he will deliver the manuscript for a book based on his search for "Roots," and its built-in potential is clearly enormous.

Haley rode in silence for a long time, thinking, and then said to himself, "Time is what it's all about, isn't it? A day gone is a day lost forever..." — (LAT)

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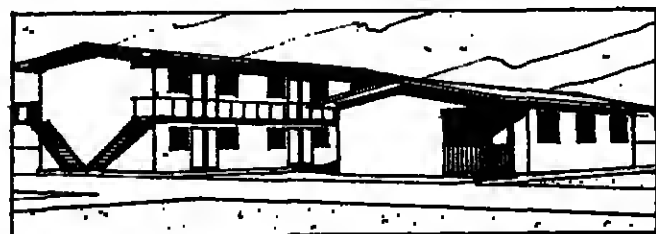
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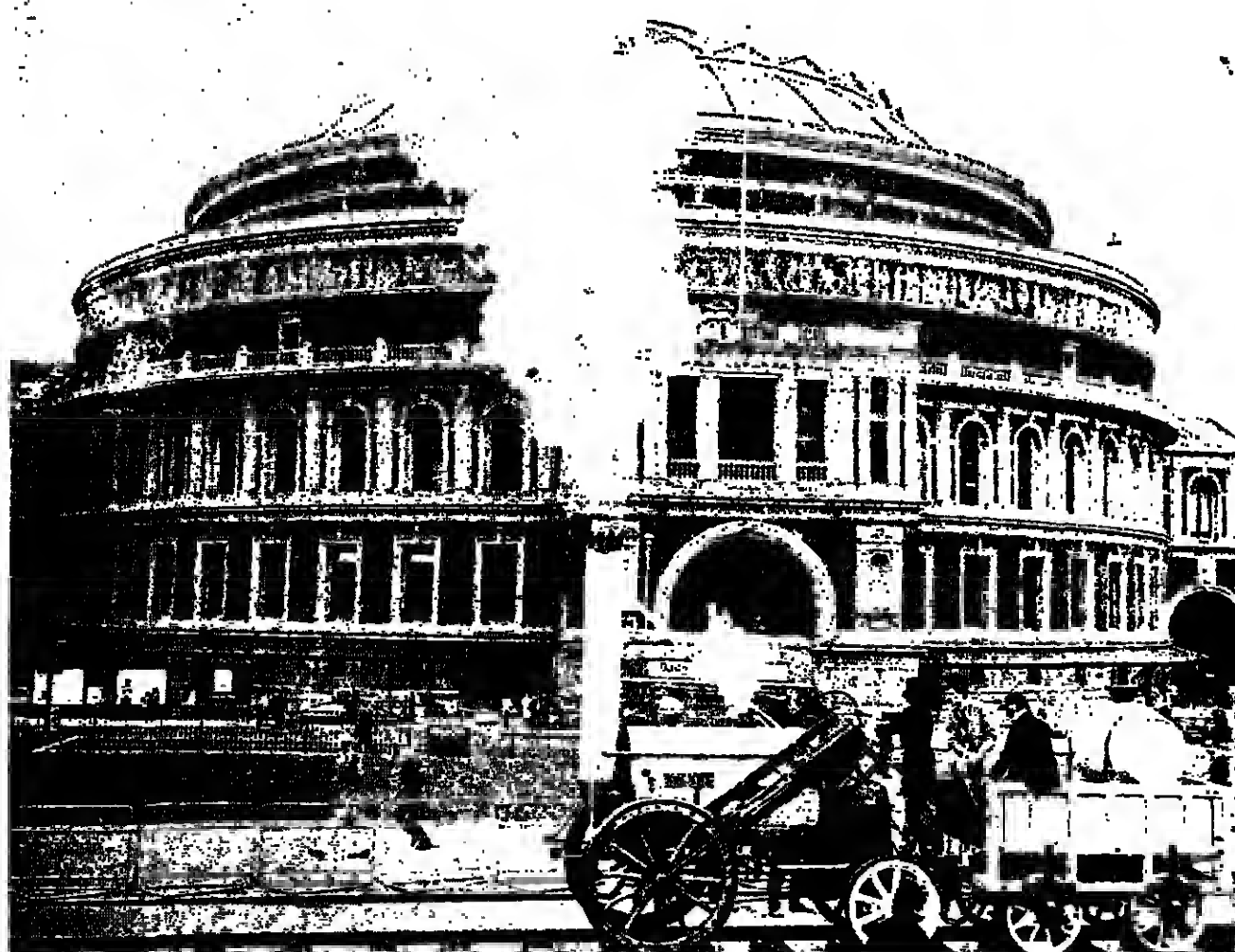
1 **SUNNY MOUNTAIN:** German vacationists enjoy the sun unfazed by the autumn season's first fall of snow on the summit of Zugspitze mountain, West Germany's highest peak in the Bavarian Alps. Some of the sun bathers had to wait in line for hours at the cable car station.

2 **SNAP TRAP:** The con-man who came to tea went shame-faced to prison. He still could not credit how he had been "conned" by a little old lady with her box camera. For John Robert Baldock, aged 31, was a professional trickster who specialised in robbing little old ladies. It was more profitable than his previous job as a French teacher. And the day he knocked on the door of 76-year-old Mrs. Florence Gilmore's home in Kent—and she invited him in to tea—it all seemed too easy. Widow Gilmore had been expecting a visit from a family friend. When Baldock arrived she was confused and thought he was her friend's son. They sat and chatted over their tea. Then when Mrs. Gilmore left the room Baldock took \$22 from her purse. He did not know that he was already caught in the old woman's snap-trap... For Mrs. Gilmore had become suspicious—and when she returned she brought her 35-year-old camera with her. First she asked Baldock to take a picture of her. Then she wanted to take a picture of HIM. Baldock couldn't think of a way out. When he left, and Mrs. Gilmore opened her purse and found her suspicions confirmed, she phoned the police. Scotland Yard already had a dossier on Baldock's crimes. They had complaints from many old people in London, and other parts of England. At Winchester Crown Court Baldock was jailed for 18 months.

3 **CASTLE CONSTABLE:** A courtsey and a small bouquet for Britain's Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother when Her Majesty was installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle. The Queen Mother described the event as the happiest day of her life. She is the first member of the royal family to be so installed as Lord Warden. The Cinque Ports (five of them as the name suggests) were in existence before the Norman conquest of Britain. They are Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Sandwich and Dover. They extended the earlier Roman system of coastal defense in south-east England.

4 **BORN AGAIN STEAM:** Londoners witnessed recently what they might have thought was a re-birth of the steam age as a full-scale model of Stephenson's "Rocket" puffed and wheezed its way along a specially constructed railroad track in Albert Memorial Road. The "Rocket" was built to run in the commemorative celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad trials.

5 **PEOPLE PLAN:** A lady staff volunteer of the United States Communist Convention displays a poster designed for the "Time for a radical change rally," held in Detroit last month. The rally was the finale of the convention held in America's major automobile manufacturing region. Books and literature were also on sale at Cobo Hall.



Despite protectionism

North-South trade doubling, GATT says

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (R) — Imports of manufactured goods from developing countries into the industrialized world grew twice as fast last year as in 1977 despite many trade restrictions aimed at protecting home producers, the world's leading trade agency reported.

The increase was most rapid in engineering products and similar goods but less swift in textiles and clothing, the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said.

In its annual reports on international trade in 1978-79 the GATT Secretariat said: "Industrial countries' imports of manufactures from developing countries rose in 1978 by an estimated 15 to 33 per cent in volume, which represents a doubling of the rate recorded in the preceding year."

The report added, "Against the background of the numerous protectionist developments of recent years, the relatively high growth rate of industrial countries' imports of manufactures from developing countries may appear to be rising and thus requires some explanation."

Countries accounting for most of the increases appeared those whose exports were less concentrated on textiles and clothing, and who had been able to diversify their production and export structures in favour of products less restricted by existing or anticipated barriers.

"This helps to explain, in turn, the fact that the industrial countries, imports of manufactures

from developing countries continued to come from the Far East — exporters and the economically more advanced Latin American countries — Argentina, Brazil and Mexico.

These two groups accounted for "15 per cent respectively of industrial countries' total imports of manufactures from developing countries; virtually the same as in 1973."

The GATT Secretariat said: "The pronounced slowing down in exports to the developing countries reflected mainly an absolute decline in the first group in the period of higher petroleum prices, in the volume of manufactures exported to the lower income OPEC countries, whose reserves had steadily declined in the previous two years and whose export earnings declined in 1978."

"Exports of manufactures to the developing countries exporting mainly primary products other than fuels also continued to show only a small increase."

The report said the industrialized world's imports of engineering products from developing states increased in value by 24 per cent in 1977 and by 37 per cent in 1978.

The growth in industrial countries' imports from the same countries, of textiles and clothing, traditionally the third world's most important group of manufactured exports, amounted in value to nine per cent in 1977 and 24 per cent in 1978.



HELICOPTER COOPERATION : In June this year, the first German-Japanese helicopter carried out its maiden flight. With chief pilot Siegfried Hoffmann and test-flight engineer Adam Teleki the BK 117 landed in front of the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) test-flight center in Ottobrunn near Munich after a 20-minute flight. The new helicopter is the joint product of MBB and Kawasaki Heavy Industries in Japan. Based on the BO-105 construction, the new helicopter has unjolted rotors with fiberglass-reinforced synthetic blades, a Titan rotor head, twin engines and all-weather flying ability. It can carry up to 12 passengers, has a range of 350 miles and a cruising speed of 170 miles per hour. The BK 117 is priced at \$ 944,000. Orders are said to include enough options for a full year's production.

After Dresdner scoop

Market ponders gold price surges

LONDON, Sept. 10. — Last week saw a complete explosion of the international gold market. Whether it turns out to have been the final rise in price or the forerunner of another substantial rise, is what now intrigues all investors and observers of the international monetary scene.

The events which have occurred in the gold market since the Dresdner bank scooped the pool at the U.S. Treasury's auction recently have been truly dramatic. It was however the German bank's action which acted as the trigger for the present rise. Thus, it is normal in front of one of these large auctions for dealers, particularly in the U.S., to sell gold at the prevailing price in the market ahead of the auction, in the expectation that they would be able to restore their position out of what is sold by the authorities. It is a perfectly reasonable tactic and it had worked very well before. Furthermore as these auctions are themselves large, the dealer network has to offload some of its stocks so that it has the money to finance the new purchases. All this occurred at the auction three weeks ago at around \$ 295 — \$ 300 an ounce.

The surprise at the Dresdner bank's huge bid, both in terms of size and price was therefore complete. A new level of price had been set and the market was rendered short of its requirements. The dealers who had sold before the auction were then forced desperately to try and cover their positions. They had received practically nothing in the auction and had a great number of unsatisfied orders from customers on their books. So they went into the market to buy and of course drove up the price against themselves. The professional speculators, suddenly appreciating the position, rushed to buy too. And suddenly a large number of potential sellers cancelled their orders, thus adding to the final upwards push. The resulting move has been one of the sharpest seen in the gold market.

The implications are serious. A very public demonstration has

been made of international lack of confidence in all paper currencies, especially in the dollar. Worries feed on worry and a blow to confidence of this dimension carries with it the danger of being self-feeding. All central bank governors and all treasury ministers throughout the world must be concerned at what has happened. It makes America's efforts to demonetize gold seem both misplaced and grotesquely unsuccessful.

The laws of economics mean that bad money drives out good. That is to say, drives it out of circulation and into private hoards or central bank vaults. People and nations now want to accumulate gold (which they see as good money) and pass paper, particularly dollars (which they see as bad money) on to the next fellow.

But there is also another danger, namely the erratic way in which the market has moved. This is the danger in the intrinsic attraction of gold. Most of the buying during the past few weeks has been speculative. Very little of it has been bought to be put away either in the old oak chest or in the bank for several years. Rather the bulk has been bought with a view to profit taking during the next few weeks or months. It has not found, as yet, a firm home. This means that there is going to have to be a lot more trading before the gold which has been bought during the last few weeks finds its final resting place. It is just possible that when speculators start to unload they will force the price down again. Perhaps that won't happen during the next few weeks and instead the price will end up over \$ 350 an ounce. But at some point there may well be a sudden tumble in price — maybe from a higher level than the present. Once that occurs, more speculators or uneasy holders of gold will be flushed out of their positions and will add to the selling which will become cumulative, just as the buying became cumulative during the past few weeks. In other words there is a danger of a really big see-saw action coming in the gold market. This in turn will impact itself on the international currency markets. These have been relatively quiet during the past few months, particularly while the action has been in gold. But there is now the danger that this quiet is going to be shattered by erratic movements in the gold price which reflect the general uneasiness about inflation and other world problems at the present time.

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Drilling firm official says

Pemex ignored U.S. advice
on capping runaway oil well

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 9 (AP) — Mexican officials repeatedly ignored advice from U.S. personnel on how to control an offshore oil well that later ran wild, creating the world's largest oil spill, an oil drilling company official said Saturday.

Stephen Mahood, Vice President of the Dallas-based Sedco Inc., testified before two U.S. Congressional Committees studying the runaway oil well.

Sedco leased an offshore drilling rig to a private Mexican contractor hired by the Mexican national oil company, Pemex, to drill the Ixtoc 1 offshore well 51 miles off the Yucatan Peninsula.

Sedco (Southeastern Drilling Company) is part-owned by Texas governor, Bill Clements (R). Clements flew over oil-stained beaches in south Texas Aug. 10 and said, "What has happened we can easily clean up."

On June 2, Mahood said, the drill malfunctioned and a Sedco official recommended certain actions that Mexican supervisors ignored. The advice involved trying to maintain pressure in the drilling hole.

But "the decision was made by Pemex ... to remove the drill bit and pipe from the hole ... we advised strongly against this procedure of removing the drill bit and pipe (hur) Pemex elected to

go ahead with his procedure."

On June 3, as the Mexicans were raising the drill bit, the pressure increased and the bit jammed near the ocean floor. Mahood said. He said the operators tried to activate a blowout prevention ram at the ocean floor, but the ram was not able to slice through the heavy steel drill collar, and the well blew.

When the \$20 million rig blew out and ignited, all men aboard — including seven Sedco advisers — abandoned the rig, Mahood told the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the

Water Resources subcommittee.

The panels opened two days of hearing into the spill Saturday.

Coast Guard officials battling the crude, which has stained Texas beaches the past month, have said the worst is over for Texas.

More than 89 million gallons of crude have spilled from test well spewing 1.25 million gallons of oil a day into the Bay of Campeche 500 miles south of Texas.

The spill is more than 39 million gallons greater than the worst previous, that of the wreck of the supertanker Amoco Cadiz off the French coast in March 1978.

B.P.'s half year results show substantial increase

LONDON, Sept. 9 — One of the features of the week's business has been the publication of the B.P. half yearly figures. Ever since the Shell results three weeks ago it was assumed that they would show a very substantial increase over 1978, but even so the size of the gain surprised many observers.

Net income for the second quarter almost from £121m (\$272m) to £352m (\$792m) so that the figure for the half year totalled £622m (\$1,399m) against £206m (\$463m) for the similar period of 1978. Of course a substantial part of the increase was accounted for by stock profits resulting from the rise in the price of oil this year. British accounting policies tend to exaggerate such gains compared with American practice which uses a different basis.

Actually, allowing for the estimated stock profits, there was only modest underlying earnings growth in the first half of 1979. The biggest single positive factor has been the performance of the U.S. subsidiary Sohio. But even here its contribution has been magnified by accounting policies.

European refining and marketing operations continued to be a source of strength in the second quarter but B.P. has noted that the improvement which has been brought about by the tightness of oil supplies has done no more than restore "a reasonable degree of profitability." Some erosion of this position is already seen as supply constraints become less severe. Net income has been restricted by the company's high

tax bill. It has pointed out the taking into account royalties, petroleum revenue tax and corporation tax, its marginal tax rate revenue from the big Forties field was 83 per cent. (Petroleum revenue tax has been raised from 45 per cent to 60 per cent this year.)

Third quarter profits should show further gains on oil stocks but at reduced level and the earnings from downstream activities could begin to decline. Nevertheless we feel that earnings could total over £1 billion in 1979 of which £200m could be stock profits.

In stock market terms months of interesting pieces of news accompanying the figures was that it intended to divide the shares (on four for one basis) to increase their appeal to small investors. The publication of the figures together with the announcement of the stock split has inevitably revived speculation regarding the sale of B.P. shares by the government. One morning paper suggested that the offer will be made in the week beginning October 15th. While we cannot possibly say that precise about timing our view is that all now seems clear for the issue to be made and it is just a question of waiting to see if terms. Probably no big discount will be needed to ensure success and the government will be likely to avoid giving away as much as they did last time. It is hard to judge how many shares will be offered but it should be between 40 and 70 million. That is a wide range but it is all guesswork at this stage.

Foreign Exchange Rates

SUNDAY	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.365
Pound Sterling	7.53	7.50	7.60
Deutsche Mark (100)	184.00	186.50	186.50
Swiss F (100)	203.00	207.00	207.00
French F (100)	79.00	80.00	80.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.45	41.50
Lebanese Lira (400)	103.75	103.75	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)	87.00	87.50	87.50
Egyptian Pound	4.55	4.65	4.65
Kuwait Dinar	12.25	12.20	12.20
Jordanian Dinar	11.28	11.23	11.23
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.00	89.00	89.00
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.00	90.00	90.00
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.90	8.90
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	8.90	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.50	74.00	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.00	87.00	87.00
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.50	42.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	34.00	34.50	34.50
Gold kg.	36,900.00	—	—
10 Toas bar	4,300.00	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.20	—	15.70
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	168.00	171.00	171.00
Spanish Peso	52.00	52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	84.00	—	—
Philippines Peso (1.00)	—	46.50	46.50

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PORT AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE
9TH SEPTEMBER 1979, 18TH SHAWAL, 1399

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1.	Charles Schaffner	S.S.A.	Ro Ro Units	8.7.79
2.	Musashi Maru	Alfama	Vehicle	8.7.79
4.	Alaska	O.C.E.	Reefers	8.7.79
6.	Christi Herman	Alpha	Bagged Barley	7.7.79
7.	Gudrun Star	Barber	Gen. Reefs	2.7.79
10.	Nestor Glory	Alpha	Bagged Sugar	8.7.79
11.	Merle O.L.	Gulf	Steel Bars	8.7.79
12.	Regina S.	Red Sea	General	7.2.79
13.	Berge 338.1	Gulf	Building Materials	28.7.79
14.	Anna Polaris	Star	Fruit	7.7.79
15.	Thema Varne	A.E.T.	Containers	8.7.79
18.	Mediamart	Roloco	Bulk Cement	28.7.79
19.	Carrie	Al Sebah	Bulk Cement	8.7.79
20.	Yosita	A.A.	Bagged Cement	3.7.79
21.	Ale Momo	Gulf	Bagged Cement	28.7.79
22.	Villa De	N.T.A.	Containers	8.7.79
26.	Amara	Kanoo	Containers	7.7.79
28.	Christina	Shobokah	Loading Scrap Metal	7.7.79
29.	Navira	O.C.E.	Reefers	8.7.79
30.	Prigo King	Alcar	Timber/Pipes	8.7.79
40.	Hera	Star	Fruit	8.7.79
41.	Swamankovic	Star	Fruit	8.7.79
42.	Purina	Al Sebah	Steel Pipes	8.7.79
43.	Kyros	N.T.A.	General	2.7.79
44.	Chyd Firth	O.C.E.	Reefers	31.7.79
3.	Kashimaru	G.Agency	Cont. Matls.	7.7.79

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT, DAMMAM
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON
18.10.1399/9.9.1979-CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

8.	Kilang Maru	Gulf	Steel Pipes	8.7.79
10.	Agia Varuna	Kanoo	General	8.7.79
12.	City of Winchester	Orri	General	7.7.79
13.	Alfama Pearl	Kanoo	Gen/Steel/Conts.	8.7.79
15.	Kriti Pearl	Kanoo	General	7.7.79
16.	Tug Barband	Gosabli	Cement In Bags	8.7.79
20.	Talawa	Alfama	Bulk Cement	28.7.79
21.	Aida Rose (D.B.)	Kanoo	Parilla In Bulk	8.7.79
27.	Krudiff	S.E.A.	Timber	8.7.79
28.	Jin Yang-17	Gosabli	Ammonium Nitrate	2.7.79
32.	Nefel	Orri	In Bags	8.7.79
34.	Saudi Crown	Globe	Steel/General	1.7.79
35.	Tacoma City	S.M.C.	Cement In Silo	1.7.79
20.	Pearl Flag	Gosabli	Cement In Bags	8.7.79
2.	Tachue	Kanoo	General	7.7.79
1.	Hosho Maru	Kanoo	Machinery	7.7.79
3.	Tug Sarb and Jin Yang-17	S.E.A.	General	8.7.79

COMMERCIAL PORT OF JUBAIL
SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HRS/SUNDAY 18.10.1399-9.9.79.

2.	Nedlloyd	Kanoo	Gen/Cargo	7.7.79
3.	Barcelona	(Cortina, Equil.)	General	7.7.79
3.	Kashimaru/Agency	Cortina, Equil.	General	7.7.79

RECENT ARRIVALS: AL KHALIDIAH
VLSL DEPARTED WITHIN 24 HRS:
1. MARE SERENO-BARBERIS
2. THEKAR — KANOO
3. TOBIAS MAERSK — KANOO

Saudi Arabian
Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry of P.T.T.	Cleanings Saudi Telephone buildings in Riyadh.	49/M	300	Sept. 13
Directorate of the National Guard.	Importing & installing two electric generators for the Umm Al-Silm camp in the Western Region.	8/99/1400	200	Sept. 15
	Supply, washing & ironing of clothes for the military school students in Khasshim Al-Aan.	9/99/1400	200	Sept. 17
General Directorate of Education in the Eastern Province.	Repairing of Linah school.	5	100	Sept. 18
Ministry of P.T.T.	Building maintenance centers in Mecca and Taif.	5-99/1400	1,000	Sept. 15
Ministry of Health.	Ensuring means of transportation for the ministry and its branches for 1399-1400 H.	527	100	Sept. 18

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B.C.

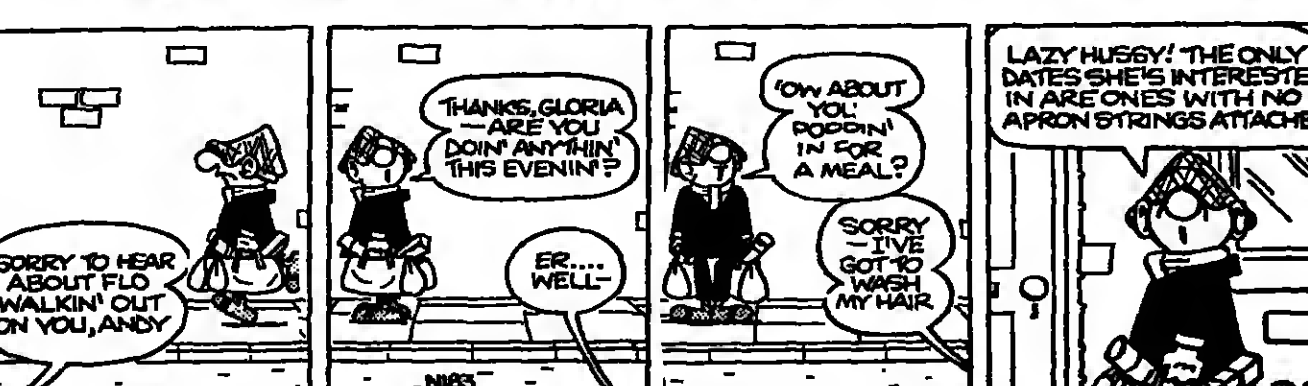
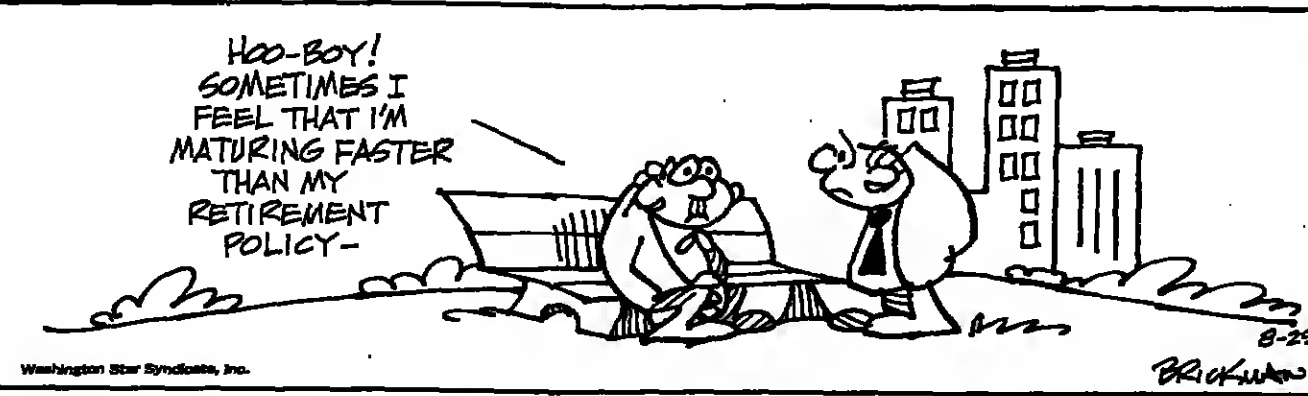
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

ANDY CAPP



Dennis the Menace



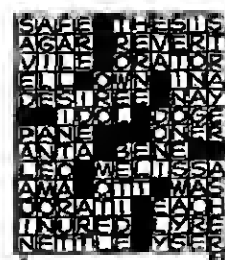
'MY HEAD KNOWS BETTER... BUT THE REST OF ME JUST GOES AHEAD AND DOES WHAT IT WANTS.'

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

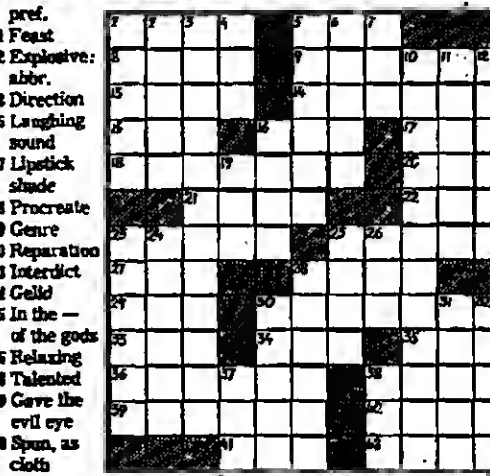
Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1 Oscar, to
2 Mary Todd's
3 Repair, as a chair
4 Took to
5 Thieves
6 Ancient
7 Arabian
8 Golden
9 Land
10 Measure
11 Pale
12 Arrest
13 Synthesis
14 Across: pref.
15 Feast
16 Excessive: abn.
17 Direction
18 Laughing
19 Sound
20 Lipstick
21 shade
22 Procreate
23 Genre
24 Preparation
25 Interdict
26 Gold
27 In the — of the gods
28 Relaxing
29 Talented
30 Gave the
31 Evil eye
32 Spain, as cloth



DOWN
1 Yarn
2 Waldo
3 Lydell's
4 obsession
5 Popping
6 The question
7 Turban
8 Shopping
9 arm
10 River to the
11 Irish Sea
12 Subtle
13 Visit a pub
14 May
15 Or stretch
16 Woe of words
17 Scupper
18 Dresser
19 role
20 Clannish
21 Tell all
22 West
23 Go astray
24 Withdraw
25 Reverence
26 Shairway
27 feature
28 Outburst
29 Third
30 Reich's
31 chortler
32 Nigerian
33 tribeman



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

AXYDLBAAXE
L LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

X'W SXMXCU NI YGT KD-

FICZ WF XCAIWD EBGH PD

WGF GSWINE ED NGXZ HI

KD SXMXCU GQGTB. — R. B. WRCTI

Yesterday's Cryptquote: NECESSITY IS A HARD MURDER BUT SHE HATES STRONG CHILDREN. — PROVERB

Believe It or Not!



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Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

So Near and Yet So Far

West dealer. Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ A 3
♥ 5 2
♦ 7 4 2
♣ K Q J 10 9 4

WEST

♠ K Q 7 4
♥ A 6 5
♦ A Q 5
♣ 7 6 3

EAST

♠ J 10 6
♥ 7 9 7 4
♦ 10 9 8 3
♣ 8 5 2

SOUTH

♠ 8 5 2
♥ K Q J 10 8 3
♦ K J 6
♣ A

The bidding:

West North East South

1♣ 2♦ Pass 4♣

Opening lead - King of spades.

The problem of entries is often a source of frustration for declarer. He sometimes finds himself with lots of good tricks in one hand — either dummy's or his own — and unable to cash them for lack of an entry to that hand.

There are other situations where the entry problem is crucial, and all that declarer can do, in these cases, is exercise his imagination and ingenuity so as to 'try' to

overcome the bothersome communication problem. Consider this deal where West leads the king of spades against four hearts. Let's say declarer wins the king in dummy with the ace, plays a club to his singleton ace and exits with a spade, hoping to ruff a spade in dummy and shed some of his diamonds on dummy's clubs.

But East wins the spade and returns a trump, whereupon West takes his ace and leads another trump. If we assume proper defense thereafter, South winds up going down three!

However, declarer can make the contract if he plays his cards more carefully. He should duck the opening lead of the king of spades!

What can West do at this point to spike declarer's guns? Nothing. If West plays the ace and another trump, South makes eleven tricks. If West plays another spade instead, declarer wins in dummy, leads a club to his singleton ace, ruffs a spade in dummy, discards two diamonds on dummy's clubs, and finishes with ten tricks.

And so, the irritating entry problem can be solved quite simply and neatly by ducking the king of spades at trick one.

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الشرق الأوسط

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Available with your newsboy and at your nearest newsstand daily.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	4:53	6:11	12:26	3:50	6:32	8:02
Medina	4:52	6:10	12:26	3:53	6:37	8:04
Nejd	4:24	5:42	11:56	3:23	6:04	7:34

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street 1177
5:43 Superman	Superman Silver Mine
6:08 Consultations	One unit blood can help many
6:37 Soccer	Leicester Vs Blackburn
7:32 Lou Grant	Rovers
8:30 Famous Film Theater	Scam
	St. Valentine's Day Massacre

WEATHER

Humid weather will prevail in the coastal areas. Clouds will cover the western, southern and parts of the central and northern regions. South-eastern winds will blow at moderate speed, raising sand occasionally on the eastern, central and northern regions. Sea condition in territorial waters will remain moderate.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	39	29	Tabuk	36	21
Jeddah	37	30	Al-Jauf	41	21
Riyadh	41	25	Turaif	39	19
Dhahran	41	25	Sulayil	40	25
Medina	41	27	Yanbu	35	27
Taif	33	18	Khamis Musbait	30	11

SAUDI RADIO

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On SW at 11.855 MHz in 25 meter band

MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission

2:00 Opening

2:01 The Holy Quranic

2:05 Gems of Guidance

2:10 S.A. — Historical Notes

2:20 On Islam

2:30 Hits in Germany

3:00 NEWS

3:10 Press Review

3:15 Music

3:20 Islamic Activities

3:30 Leaps and Bounds

3:40 Music

3:50 Close Down

Evening Transmission

10:00 Opening

10:01 The Holy Quran

10:05 Meccage to the Faithful

10:10 Light Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. Daily Chronicle

1:30 Melody Makers

11:00 Youth Welfare

11:10 Music

11:15 Hot Rock

11:45 The Golden Age

12:00 Imp. Com & Recollections

12:10 Music

12:15 Mood Music

12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams

1:00 Close Down

VOA

P.M.

8:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities: Opinion: Analyses

8:30 Deline

News Summary

9:00 Special English: News: Feature: The Making of a Nation

News Summary

9:30 Music USA: (Standards)

10:00 News Roundup: Reports: Actualities

10:05 Opening: Analyses

News Summary

10:30 VOC Magazine: America: Science: Cultural: Letter

11:00 Special English: News

11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents

reports background features media comments news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission

8:00 World News

8:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary

8:30 Sarah Ward

8:45 World Today

9:00 Newsdesk

9:30 Opera Star

10:00 World News

10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary

10:30 Sarah Ward

10:45 Something to Show You

11:00 World News

11:09 Reflections

11:15 Piano Style

11:30 Brain of Britain 1978

12:00 World News

12:09 British Press Review

12:15 World Today

12:30 Financial News

12:40 Look Ahead

12:45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission

1:15 Ulster in Focus

1:30 Discovery

2:00 World News

2:09 News about Britain

2:15 Alphabet of Musical Curios

2:30 Sports International

2:40 Radio Newsreel

3:15 Promenade Concert

3:45 Sports Round-up

4:00 World News

4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

4:30 The Pleasure's Yours

5:15 Report on Religion

6:00 Radio Newsreel

6:15 Outlook

7:00 World News

7:09 Commentary

7:15 Sherlock Holmes

7:45 World Today

8:00 World News

8:09 Books and Writers

8:30 Take One

8:45 Sports Round-up

9:00 World News

9:09 News about Britain

9:15 Radio Newsreel

9:30 Farming World

10:00 Outlook News Summary

10:30 Stock Market Report

10:43 Look Ahead

10:45 Ulster in Focus

11:00 World News

11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

12:15 Talkabout

12:45 Nature Notebook

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Don't let an early financial success on the job go to your head, as you could become careless and have extra work to catch up with later.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Communications and good times with loved ones are favored. However, a close one may do the unexpected and foolish doubts could arise.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

Private talks with family members are constructive. However, do not let secrecy spill over into other affairs where suspicions may crop up.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21)

Communications with friends are highlighted, but one friend's take-charge attitude could cause problems later. Still, the evening's a social success!

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22)

A deal thought settled seems to fall apart, but you can mend fences to your advantage. The outcome is favorable and financially a plus!

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Consult with others for your best success. You'll be surprised how others meet request for help with affection and good advice.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Research on financial projects brings results. Postpone signing papers till you're ready. Evening brings happy conclusion.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

Plans for a social gathering with a loved one should be made. Despite surface disagreements, you'll arrive at a happy compromise.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

A sense of duty pays off now. Don't let small problems cause you to quit. Keep plugging for a successful outcome to projects.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Creative activity and distant affairs go well. Despite some changes in plans, a planned romantic rendezvous is affectionate and joyful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Consult with experts re home improvements. Get a second estimate if you have any doubts. Evening brings happy times with close ones.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Now's the time to get thoughts across to loved ones. Any disagreements that show up can be dealt with successfully. Accents affection.

copy to LEO

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VESSEL	VOY	CARGO-SERVICE	ARR DATE	ETD.
TOYAMA	950	CONTAINERS	06/9-79	06/9
NL. WILLEMSKERK	378	CNTRS/GENERAL	12/9-79	13/9
TVSLA	28	CNTRS/GENERAL	26/9-79	27/9
NL. WESTERKERK	388	CNTRS/GENERAL	09/10-79	10/10
SONGKHLA	38	CNTRS/GENERAL	26/10-79	27/10

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submission of Original Bill of Lading.

The Owners/Agents will not be responsible for any delays in
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Please note that a deposit of Sr.1,000.- per container is
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NEXT TO GURIAT POLICE STATION. Telex: 401818 BINZGR SJ

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Barber Blue Sea

VESSEL	VOY	CARGO-SERVICE	ARR DATE	ETD.
TALISMAN	6612	CNTRS/B.BULK	06/9-79	06/9
BARBER PRIAM	3414	SUPERCARRIER	12/9-79	12/9
BARBER TAIF	3415	SUPERCARRIER	26/9-79	26/9
TENNESSEE	6614	CNTRS/B.BULK	06/10-79	07/10
BARBER TOBA	3416	SUPERCARRIER	11/10-79	11/10

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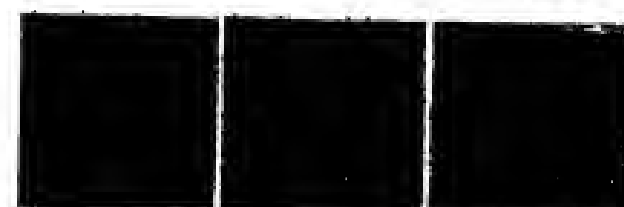
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For further information contact:

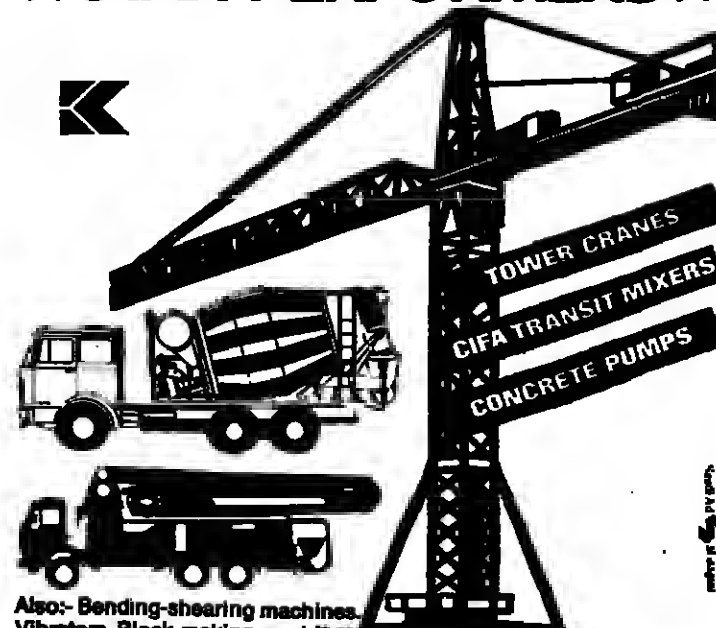


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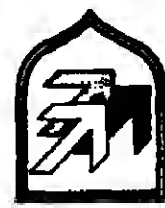
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World economy report

Oil price rises not to blame for inflation, GATT says

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (R) — Leading experts on world trade are challenging the view that petroleum price rises have to mean higher costs and unemployment for the countries importing oil.

"Inflationary consequences can occur only if changes in monetary policy fail to guard adequately against them," said a report to be released Monday by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the main agency monitoring international trade.

Oil price increases by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries over the first half of this year sent prices soaring 50 per cent above the level last December.

And, referring to this, the GATT report said that "with the right policy response, the impact of this particular increase in petroleum prices on the price level and economic growth can be kept both relatively small and mostly temporary."

Written by senior officials of the 84-nation GATT, the document outlines trends in international trade over the past 12 months and reviews the prospects ahead. It is based on information available up to the middle of last month.

World trade in general, it says, grew faster last year than in 1977, outpacing world production. The total world-trade figure of about \$1,300 billion was an increase of 16 per cent in value, two per cent higher than in 1977.

In terms of trade volume, the increase was nearly six per cent as compared with 4.5 per cent the previous year.

Inflation rose sharply from around mid-1978 and into the first half of 1979 both in West Europe, where economic growth speeded up, and in North America where it slowed down.

But it was "dangerously wrong," the report declared, to think that the oil price increases from January to June this year were to blame for current inflation in industrial countries or for the economic recession now under way in the United States.

"In both the United States and Western Europe, inflation rates were already rising by the middle of 1978 when the impression that a petroleum glut existed was widespread, it said.

"The conclusion that the oil price increase will be inflationary is frequently based on the further assumption that, once the final petroleum product prices have



DELEGATES: Oil ministers arrive for a recent OPEC meeting in Geneva.

been added to the underlying rate of inflation, the new and steeper inflationary trend will be fully incorporated into wage settlements."

The report added: "In the medium- and long-term, the oil price increase will affect economic growth mainly by increasing capital requirements."

increase was the most spectacular economic event in the period under review, the resurgence of inflation in industrial countries must be the most serious."

In the United States it was not unexpected... much more ominous has been the resurgence of inflation in the strong currency countries where for most of 1978 the problem seemed to have been resolved," the report said.

"These events force us to seriously contemplate the possibility of the world economy moving along a less than full capacity growth path for a prolonged period of time," it added.

"The world economy has been stumbling along for most of the decade in a vain effort to recapture the earlier confidence and progress. Although it is possible that this trend may simply continue for a long time, the risks and tensions inherent in the present trends raise the possibility of a cumulative deterioration."

"Viewing the challenges of the coming decade against this background, one is drawn to the conclusion that any policy which does not have price stability as its primary objective is fraught with fearful risks," the GATT document warned.

Most alternative forms of energy will need more capital than oil production, and most forms of energy saving will add to the capital requirements of production, the GATT document said.

"The simplest way of expressing these changes is to say that economizing on energy implies more work."

The report said that "if the oil price

All participants in town

Stage set for meeting on Rhodesia

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Agencies) — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith arrived in Britain Sunday for the first time since declaring his country independent from Britain in 1965 and was met at his London hotel by noisy demonstrators chanting for him to get out.

Smith flew here for Monday's opening of a constitutional conference on the future of the war-torn country, now called Zimbabwe Rhodesia. He is the last major figure to arrive for the conference, called by Britain and expected to last two weeks.

"Smith and Muzorewa out," shouted about 100 demonstrators as the 61-year-old leader of the country's white minority stepped from his limousine, flanked by security men and aides. Smith, 61, is currently a member of Zimbabwe Rhodesia's multiracial government led by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa. Critics of the government consider it a sellout to white-minority interests.

Before taking an elevator to his suite at the Carlton Tower Hotel, Smith was asked how it felt to be back in Britain for the first time in 14 years.

"It feels much the same as last time," he said. "In fact I had a very pleasant entry into Britain. I looked down from the plane and saw a nice green patch and realized it was Twickenham Rugby ground. It brought back some pleasant memories. I have seen some nice matches there."

Asked how he thought the constitutional conference would go, Smith replied: "I will tell you that in about a week's time."

Commenting on the demonstrators, the former premier said: "It was much the same as the last time I was here. I think I would have been disappointed if they (the demonstrators) were not here."

Smith made his unilateral declaration of



Ian Smith on arrival in London Sunday.

independence after refusing to bow to British for a transfer of political power from the country's whites to its black majority.

Mike Terry, general secretary of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, said the demonstrators had decided not to confront Smith, but merely to make their presence felt.

"The Muzorewa regime is Smith — just a black mask over the face of white supremacy," he said. "Britain should never have allowed Smith into the country."

There was also a pro-Smith and Muzorewa demonstration by about a dozen ex-Rhodesians now living in London. They carried banners proclaiming "Welcome Smith" and "people in Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

Muzorewa flew into London Saturday almost simultaneously with Joshua Nkomo, joint leader with Robert Mugabe of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance. He and Mugabe, who arrived Friday, will represent at the conference the nationalist guerrillas who have been waging a bush war first against

Smith's government and now against Muzorewa's.

The Patriotic Front was not included in the agreement between Smith and moderate black leaders which resulted in April elections and the emergence of Muzorewa, an American-educated United Methodist, as the country's first black prime minister.

Britain, which regarded Smith's declaration of independence as illegal and still considers itself the colonial power in the country, invited the guerrilla leaders to the conference.

Chaired by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the conference is aimed at ending the guerrilla warfare which so far has taken some 18,000 lives and at bringing about an acceptable transfer of power to the country's black majority of some seven million.

Smith is one of 12 members of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia delegation and has the title of minister without portfolio. But Muzorewa scoffed at his influence Saturday by calling the former premier "an object in a museum as far as the delegation is concerned."

"He is just one out of 12," the bishop said.

"He isn't going to be directing my course," he said. "I am going to be directing his."

Coincidentally, Smith met and chatted briefly at the airport VIP lounge with Sir Harold Wilson, who was Labor prime minister when Smith broke away from Britain.

Smith flew in on a South African Airways Boeing 747. Wilson was waiting for a flight to the United States.

An airport spokesman said Sir Harold told her he had talked with Smith for about two minutes. "Sir Harold said he welcomed him and wished him a successful conference," the spokeswoman said.

Stringent security surrounded Smith's airport arrival. Dozens of uniformed police, many of them armed, patrolled the tarmac and kept a watch from rooftops as he stepped from his flight. Special Branch officers, who guard VIPs, and plainclothes detectives searched the area around the VIP lounge. "Sniffer" dogs were used to check for hidden explosives.

A British Airports Authority spokesman said Smith, who once was subject to arrest for treason if he set foot in Britain, was "given the same facilities as the other people attending the conference." The Conservative government had granted him immunity from arrest and he was met by a junior Foreign Office official.

A group of about 30 airport workers gave a

David death toll now up to 1,200

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic Sept. 9 (AP) — The death toll rose to 1,200 dead, over 3,500 wounded and 400 missing in the Dominican Republic Saturday as reserve brigades continued to uncover the damage left by Hurricane David, a civil defense spokesman said.

Crews of workers aided by U.S. helicopters and personnel inspected the southern and northeastern areas of the Spanish-speaking side of Hispaniola Island, shared with Haiti. "We visited places where a few days ago (where) there were stranded people, while today we haven't seen anyone, although there have been a few bundles that looked like bodies floating in flooded areas," a civil defense spokesman said.

Relief operations continued in spite of the precarious weather conditions. On Friday a U.S. Marine helicopter crashed while flying through torrential rains into the San Cristobal region, to the west of Santo Domingo, killing the U.S. co-pilot.

Chancellor Emilio Jimenez announced on Saturday that an aerial bridge between Cuba and the Dominican Republic was being set up with food, clothes and technicians beginning to arrive here to help with the relief operations.



BRIDGE BLOWN: The Rhodesian military command Sunday released this picture of a bridge in Mozambique which its forces destroyed during a three-day cross-border raid on the eve of the London meeting on Rhodesia.

cheer as Smith was driven to the VIP lounge in a black limousine. After his chance meeting with Sir Harold, Smith emerged from the VIP suite and was driven away amid more cheers and waves, without speaking to reporters.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury, for almost 14 years the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, black and white, have been waiting at regular intervals that a "final" or "last chance" conference has been called to settle their future.

They have built up a cynical disregard for

international summit meetings, diplomatic initiatives and United Nations resolutions.

Predictably, they are generally agreed that this week's London conference will end in failure.

But there is a strong feeling that this is, indeed, the last chance to negotiate a settlement.

As the *Sunday Mail* newspaper put it "eleventh hours and last minutes have come and gone, but there is a positive air of finality about this one."

Nahum Goldmann

Zionist leader backs Palestinians

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (R) — International Zionist leader Nahum Goldmann said in an interview published in Beirut Sunday that he supported Palestinian demands for self-determination.

Goldmann, former president of the World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Congress, said he believed that peaceful coexistence between Israel and a Palestinian state was possible.

In the interview with *Monday Morning*, an independent Lebanese weekly, Goldmann, 85, said it was foolish for Israel and the United States to refuse to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

He predicted a deadlock in the current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations and suggested reconvening the moribund Geneva peace conference.

Asked whether Israel and a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza could coexist, he said: "If I did not believe this possible, I would not support the Palestinian demands."

"I am first of all a Jew and a Zionist, I do believe that coexistence is possible, it being left to the Palestinians to decide in what form. "It could be an independent state. It could be a federation between Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians — a kind of economic community of the Near East."

Goldmann said it would take a long time to heal psychological animosity, but both Palestinians and Jews were intelligent people and could help each other.

On the issue of PLO participation in future peace talks, he said, "as long as the Arabs accept the PLO as the representatives of the Palestinians, it is foolish to refuse to speak to it. Agreement can be reached only by talking to an adversary."

Goldmann said the Israeli assertion that the PLO indulges in terrorism was no reason not to negotiate with it, and that Washington's refusal to speak to the PLO was wrong.

"Although America has to maintain its credibility towards Israel, it must find a way to get out of this promise," he said.

In the wide-ranging interview conducted in Paris last week, the Jewish leader said he considered a separate, permanent peace between Egypt and Israel unlikely.

He said, "I was always skeptical about the Camp David agreements... unfortunately, (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin's reluctance to tackle the crucial issues, Palestinian autonomy first of all, makes it difficult for other Arab states to join the negotiations."

"If the present negotiations between Sadat and Begin reach a deadlock, as I fear they will, time will be ripe for calling a larger conference."

Goldmann said he favored resuming the Geneva peace talks, providing the PLO accepted Israel's existence and the Jewish state was ready to negotiate with the PLO.

On the U.S. role in the conflict, he said, "I have long defended the view that the real responsibility for the deadlock in the Middle East lies with the United States."

"For internal electoral and political motives, America has hesitated to pressure Israel and the Arabs to make peace."

Goldmann said that if the U.S. warned Israel that it would withdraw its economic and military support, the Jewish state would have to change its line because it was totally dependent on American aid.

He said, "I understand, from conversations with Palestinians and states men close to them, that the Palestinians would be ready to accept Israel in mutually-agreed frontiers if Israel, in its turn, is ready to recognize a Palestinian entity."

"If such a consensus were reached, the Americans should try to convince Israel and the Arabs to be more flexible in achieving an agreement."

Liberal Democrats

Japanese party gets election cash

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira has handed over cash totaling 2.5 billion yen (\$11 million) to 307 candidates of his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to spend in their campaign for a general election on October 7.

Each candidate received an envelope containing five million yen (\$22,727). Those who have never served on the cabinet received two envelopes.

The 511-seat lower house of parliament was dissolved Friday night following a motion from the major opposition parties stating they had no confidence in the government.

A candidate told reporters the money Ohira gave was "just like a drop of rain in the desert."

Japanese newspapers reported that despite a ban on vote buying, candidates, including some opposition party members, would each spend 100 million (\$454,545) to 300 million yen (\$1.36 million) in the campaign.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, leader of the largest faction in the LDP, told a



Prime Minister Ohira

meeting of his followers Saturday the ruling party which had 248 seats in the dissolved lower house must win at least 271 seats or the result could not be regarded as successful.

Cholera cases in Jordan

AMMAN, Sept. 9 (R) — Two new cases of cholera were reported Sunday in the Jordan Valley, the area where the disease first broke out late in August.

The Health Ministry said that of 14 cholera patients admitted to hospitals earlier, seven had been discharged.

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Had Arab journalism a writer of the caliber of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Arab reader would have been regaled with a work as deep and moving as *A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*, except that it would be *A Day in the Life of a Newspaper Editor*. We would have that same meticulous detail of daily horror as in the great Russian dissident's work. Some thought, this *A Day in the Life of Mustapha Aminov*, or Ahmed Mahmoudov, or Saleem Lawzinsky, or even Jihad Khazen.

Solzhenitsyn, the dissident Russian writer was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970, recorded his personal experience of Stalin's terror, when he was condemned, for insulting Stalin, to imprisonment in work camps of Siberia. This he recounted through the ordeal of his hero, Ivan Denisovich Shukhov, imprisoned after escaping from German capture "paying" as Solzhenitsyn says, "for his country's unpreparedness for the war in 1941."

Solzhenitsyn's fame in the West was perhaps linked to his dissident views, especially his exposure of Stalinist brutality. But our concern is not the larger issues the book raised so much as the comparison we can make between the details of the horror which Ivan Denisovich undergoes in his day and those undergone by the Arab Editor in his. (A bank manager or a school teacher might claim that he suffers more, yet we write of what we know.)

We have to start by noting that Ivan Denisovich moved to his prison camp in Siberia from a kolkhoz or collective farm. The difference in environment could not have been very dramatic, given the failure and poverty of Soviet agriculture. Or that the move was only from one kind of oppression into another. An Arab newspaper editor on the other hand was most probably not oppressed — before he became an editor, that is. He was most likely brought up in a respectably well-to-do home, with generous parents, enough pocket money, a good school. It is also likely that he has "seen something of the world," that part of his education was received abroad, either through that same parental generosity or scholarships etc.

It is only then that he moves into his office... To a secretary who is not content to absent herself once a month or so, but whenever it rains or shines. And if it so happens that she is in, then it is surely the make-up first and foremost, then phone calls to and from family and friends. Then possibly, just possibly, some work.

For tea and coffee, there is the appointed "tea-maker-in-chief." Yet he appears to celebrate the birth of a new child every other week; then of course there is the regular round of birthday celebrations to follow. "Mr. Editor" is expected to show all understanding. He is of course to show that same friendly understanding when visitors ensure a wasted morning in office and political chat. Not for him those blessed ninety minutes Ivan Denisovich enjoys every morning, between reveille and the start of the work shift.

But this is nothing compared to the editing itself. Sub-editors have the privilege of falling ill and recovering becoming angry and then reconciled, falling in and out of love, marrying and divorcing, to write or dry up. It is the poor Editor who has to show the steadfastness of a robot. He has to cheer up those who are too down in the mouth to write, bring down to earth those too bappy to work. No, perhaps more a psychoanalyst than a robot. But for fear of "demarcation disputes," the analysis couch would be the first item of equipment an Editor has to acquire.

Foreign correspondents also pose their own special problem. An Editor can never call one without interrupting his sleep (or worse), owing to the time-difference between their far flung posts and wherever he happens to be. The conversation then becomes an apology and attempts to soothe ruffled feathers and the original point of the call is forgotten.

Then there is the production side of the effort. Here it is wiser to keep very quiet indeed. The whole article could be vetoed otherwise.

As for Ivan Denisovich, Solzhenitsyn says that he used to count his blessings at the end of each day. Things like escaping being punished by solitary confinement, not having his dinner stolen, that he built that wall just as he would have liked to, that he did not fall ill, that he was able to buy a small piece of tobacco.

An Editor does the same at the end of each day. He hadn't thrown a Sub-editor out of a window, likewise no Sub-editor thrown out of one. Only two type-setting errors. Editorial. That foreign reporter was where he was supposed to be. There were no threatening phone calls. The censor was surprisingly kind.

Also, like Ivan Denisovich, he did not fall ill; but perhaps he only did not have the time to.

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwad

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